THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 16, NO. 10. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

BLACK CAT BRAND
THE COMPTON LEATHER STOCKING SPIRIT
Kenosha
FAST BLACKS

THE BLACK CAT HOSIERY

The accompanying Cut represents the trade mark on the Hosieries we now handle. This brand is positively the best in the city.

Our Leather Stockings

cannot be matched by any other brand. Look for the "Black Cat" trade mark on every pair, which is the guarantee of an absolute Fast Black. We carry a full line for Women, Men, Boys and Children, at prices that are right.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON,

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

Flour

And

Soap

Nearly Everybody Wants Flour.

EVERYBODY

Wants Soap.

We are the Soap People of Rhinelander this week.

Gold Leaf Soap,

Best in Market, Sold this week at about half price.

Don't Lose This Opportunity for laying in a supply for summer.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Lay Sermon.

My Country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

We all are patriots today. It is not necessary for us to forego any political opinions to enable us to fall promptly and cheerfully into line. No need to say "my country, right or wrong," for we now stand on the eternal foundation of truth and justice. In regard to governmental policies we may still go our several ways, but when it comes to the common enemy partisanship sinks out of sight.

For the first time in half a century our country is involved in foreign war. In a few days the fleets of the United States and Spain may be "grappling in the central blue." The guns of the enemy even be thundering at our sea ports, spreading desolation where peace now reigns supreme. It may be that even now the Spanish iron clads may have sunk or captured our squadron in the Orient.

It is a solemn moment for every American citizen. It is a time for careful reflection and sober thought. Whatever may be our confidence in the Republic's invincible strength, let us be prepared for any disappointment that may be in store for us. Let us not imagine that the conflict will be brief or the victory easy. Sometimes the bitter lesson of defeat is necessary to ultimate success. The Spaniard is no carpet knight. He is by disposition and heredity a fighter. He combines craft with courage. In this contest he will be animated by national hatred and the valor of desperation. He knows the weakness of his cause, expects ultimate defeat, but will fight for revenge as bitterly as others would for freedom.

But whatever the preliminary success or failure may be, the loyal American cannot doubt the final result. Seventy-five millions of free people, with unlimited resources and a fighting force of ten millions, are going to prevail if it takes a decade to win the victory. The nation has not been born that can conquer us on land or sea. There is no vain glory in that boast. We have demonstrated its truth in three foreign wars, two of them with the greatest naval power on earth. Even when seemingly least ready we are as well prepared for war as other nations. We produce all things necessary for sustaining a mighty army, and depend on no foreign country for our commissariat. American ingenuity, in war as in peace, is unsurpassed. We produce all the material of war and forge our own thunderbolts. The Yankee magician has but to wave his wand, and the engine of destruction or defense comes forth to meet the emergency. So in all the elements of material strength, whether natural or artificial, we are infinitely the superior of our adversary.

But there is a better reason for confidence in the triumph of our cause. The destiny of this world does not depend alone on human strength or prowess. There is a Ruler higher and mightier than President, King or Queen Regent. He holds the nations in his hands and wields the armies and navies of the world. Do you suppose the fate of christian civilization ever has or ever will be left to chance or to human wisdom or unguided human valor? Of old it was promised that the time should come "when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Eighteen hundred years ago that promise was crystallized in the song of the radiant host, "on earth peace, good will toward men." Human freedom is the basic principle of that promise. Is liberty to be left to chance or to the mere fighting courage of men? Does He who gave man freedom have no care for its preservation, no plan for its perpetuation? That man is indeed short sighted who fails to see the hand of divine power in the history of human liberty.

No need to trace that history. We are all familiar with it. The seeds of liberty were planted in the old world but their growth was feeble. They germinated and sprang up here and there, but could not flourish in the baneful shadow of Bourbon despotism, Spanish barbarity, Russian autocracy or Turkish bigotry. Who was it that found a congenial clime and a fruitful soil where the young scions of freedom could grow and mature? Were they brought to the western world by the winds and waves of chance? Or was there an omnipotent hand that pointed to the land where the new dispensation of freedom was to be established, and waved back the despots of Europe with the warning, "thus far and no farther?" In the light of history there can be but one answer to those questions. This Republic was chosen by the Supreme Ruler as the nucleus of world wide freedom. The power that created and established it has preserved it against the machinations of treason and amid the storm of battle, and has brought it well nigh to perfection in the arts of peace. He will not forsake it now. Who doubts that the destiny of America will be fulfilled? It will be in spite of Spanish cruelty, Austrian enmity and German cynicism.

Sometimes, in the turmoil of life and at the promptings of selfishness, the American citizen loses sight of the great mission of his country. It is now recalled to him more vividly than at any time since the dark days of '61. In this emergency let us not forget that freedom was promised to all mankind, and that it is a part of our duty "to proclaim liberty to the captive." And if we shall now lay aside all partisanship, and be true to the teachings of our fathers and our duty to humanity, it will not only be free Cuba, but sometime, when the light that shone at Bethlehem shall have illuminated the world, the sacred herald shall proclaim that through our example liberty has become universal. So mote it be.

Death of E. D. Brown.

Died, at his residence in this city, April 24, 1898, Edward Dexter Brown, aged 73 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Mr. Brown was born June 14, 1824, in Madison County, N. Y. His father was of English, his mother of Dutch descent. He was the third of a family of seven children, of whom two sisters and three brothers survive him. He came west in 1846 to the present location of Lake Mills, Wis., bought 120 acres of government land, and worked as carpenter and farmer for one year. He then sold his farm, returned to N. Y., and in company with his brother, Everett Brown, purchased a farm near Peterboro, Madison Co., where he lived until 1857, when he returned to Wisconsin and settled at Stevens Point.

He was married Feb. 21st, 1849, to Helen M. Anderson, sister of Thomas Wesley Anderson, now living at Stevens Point. He resided at or near Stevens Point until 1894, when he removed to Rhinelander, where he has ever since resided. During most of his life he was engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1861 he built a saw mill on Plover River two miles east of Stevens Point, which he operated for about twenty years, sawing mostly his own timber. He made early investments in government pine timber on the upper Wisconsin River, and was one of the original owners of the site of the City of Rhinelander, having entered the land from the government in 1874. His wife died in 1888. Eight children survive him, of whom three sons and two daughters are married.

Mr. Brown had lived but a few years at Rhinelander, but for many years had been well known to most of our citizens. His residence among us has fully confirmed the good opinion previously formed. In all the relations of life he inspired profound respect. In business he was the soul of honor, just and liberal in his dealing. In the development of home industries his views were comprehensive, and backed by substantial aid. In church and charitable work he was a generous giver. His personal character was unblemished. His opinions on political and moral questions were intelligently formed, clearly defined and fearlessly uttered. In his domestic relations he was peculiarly fortunate. Few families have been more highly cultured. His wife was a model of pure and noble womanhood. His four sons are successful business men with characters in all respects above reproach. His four daughters are beloved in society, and rank with the foremost in all good works. These sons and daughters with numerous grandchildren, are all living at Rhinelander, and by their filial affection and faithful and kindly attention have made his declining years peaceful and happy. In this and other respects few men have been more fortunate and happy than Mr. Brown. An educated, cultured and respected family, a fortune built up by honest and careful business methods, and the genuine respect of all the communities in which he has lived, are the monument which he has been permitted to build for himself. The sense of grief and personal loss which those who loved him now feel, may well be mitigated by the reflection that he has left them the example of a noble life.

The funeral services were held at the home Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, conducted by Revs. J. H. Chandler and G. H. Kemp. The house was filled with sorrowing relatives and friends. A quartette composed of Rev. Hitchcock, Ray LaSelle, Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. VanVerst sang several suitable hymns. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. The body was taken to Stevens Point Tuesday evening in a private car for interment. The entire family accompanied the remains.

We Have Decided

to let our Thursday Sale pass for next week, as we have been disappointed in getting a line of goods. The week following, however, we will make up for it by giving you doubly good prices. We want to call your attention to a few new lines which we have had to neglect on account of space. One of these is our line of

Umbrellas.

We bought a sample line and got 33 1-3 per cent. off. This will enable us to offer you umbrellas at wholesale prices. They are all right, every one of them, or we should not have taken them. The prices run like this: 29c, 38c, 48c, 58c, 69c, 75c, 78c, 89c. 95c and $1.00.

Shirt Waists.

Our shirt waists are correct in style, workmanship and prices. We have a line at 25c. There is a line at 48c with separable collars and cuffs. We have the modified pouch fronts with the sides and back which fit singly to preserve the trimness which is the characteristic of this smart garment. These range in prices from 98c. to $1.48.

Ties.

In Ladies' Ties we have all that's new. Four-in-hand and Teck scarfs as well as small, neat Bows with flowing ends and stock ties. Prices 15. 20. 25. 35. 50. 69. 75c.

Parasols.

We have a beautiful line of parasols and can sell you a little dandy at 98c. They go from that price to $1.25. $1.50. $1.98. $2.48. $2.98. $3.50 and $5.00.

Wash Goods.

There are all the new things in our stock. You won't find a nicer line of Organdies or Tyrolean Print lace stripes in the country than we have.

IRVIN GRAY,

Brown St. Rhinelander, Wis.

THE STORY TELLER

ACROSS THE WAY.

Across the way I see lace curtains part,
And from the folds looks out a baby's face,
Flower-like and fair; quite fascinated
I often watch her for a little space.

High up I sit beside my hall-room window,
A lonely man, bereft of home and kin;
And, wearied of my book, I turn to study
That baby face, and long a smile to win.

She does not lift her eyes to my high station,
But up and down she eager scans the street,
And more than half I envy him who hastens
Homward each night, such welcoming to meet.

He is a cripple; life hath used him hardly,
And yet hath given to him a wondrous bliss,
A little child, gold-haired, white-robed and loving—
May God forgive me that I grudge him this!

—N. Y. Truth.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY

THERE was a shrewd Yankee boy born up in Vermont about 50 years ago, and despite the fact that he was ushered into this busy world without the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth, I have satisfied myself that his natal star was a lucky one. Nurses in that practical section of the world are not given to mummery or prophecy, and no one attempted to forecast the horoscope of the sturdy little youngster. He kicked and squalled with astounding vigor and displayed wonderful determination to have things his own way, but his father had the same disposition, and all disposed of the infant proclivities by saying that he got them from the old man direct. The boy had measles, mumps, wind colic, scarlet rash and all the other ailments with which our early existence is penalized, but they never impaired his constitution or his will.

At school, where he was enrolled as Ross Blaigh, the youngster was looked upon as a little too "stirring" to please the teacher and the directors. Indeed, the boy seemed dangerously near being incorrigible. He insisted on spelling phonetically. He contended that there was no "doggone sense" in going through l-a-u-g-h when l-a-f would answer the same purpose, and as long as he honored the little white schoolhouse with his presence he persisted in making Crip spell Europe. He chafed under restraint, had a restless desire to get into a city, and vowed with all the confidence of a youth of 14 that he would never stay up there among the mountains, where it took two hills to raise a bean and where a kernel of corn could never sprout and grow up unless you rolled a stone aside to give nature a chance. Ross and his father were so much alike that any compromise arrangement was out of the question, and the old gentleman, remembering his own early inclination to go his own way, fell in with the trend of the boy's aspirations, and wrote to the uncle for whom Ross had been named, and who had become a wealthy man of affairs, requesting that he find the lad an opening.

Uncle was not infatuated with having a male member of his tribe to look after, for all the men of the line within his knowledge had an assertive independence that declined to yield to dictation. But blood is a good deal thicker than water among men of that disposition, and the boy was notified to report at the first of the next month for duty. At the appointed time Ross was on hand, and the bucolic trademark was spattered all over him. He was tall, raw-boned, angular, freckled, and such of his garments as had not been made by his thrifty mother were the work of a country tailor, who believed in doing all his cutting on straight lines and in leaving plenty of room for a growing boy to fill out.

Ross looked very much out of place in his uncle's resplendant parlor, and knew it before he had seen his hat and butternut overcoat carried back to the hall rack after he had tossed them into "the darndest puffed up cheer I ever see." His rough hands were a man's size, and his feet seemed to have carried on a highly successful rivalry in the matter of development. He did not know exactly what to do with these unruly members and could not but compare them with the white hands and neatly-dressed feet of his uncle, who came as soon as the arrival had been duly announced.

"O, Lord!" exclaimed the family's most successful member inwardly, but his greeting was accompanied by a smile that the boy liked, and he showed his best features as he smiled back.

"He's got our grit," was the next mental comment of his uncle, for Ross answered all questions intelligently, if not elegantly, and never gave an outward sign that he felt himself a little outclassed. He subdued his hands by getting them into his capacious pockets and tucked his feet under the chair as if to keep them out of sight. At dinner he met the rest of the relationship, a stylish aunt, three pretty cousins who were old enough to study the opposite sex, no matter what the specimen placed at their disposal, and a handsome young man, handsomely dressed, who started in to exercise the cousinly right of guying, but was soon made to realize that some of his polish was knocked off every time Yankee shrewdness came back at him. Ross swallowed about two inches of steel with every mouthful of mashed potatoes, held his fork as though he was going to stab some one, poured his tea into a saucer and blowed it rather than taking chances of scalding his internal economy, took a long pull at the finger bowl and announced that beef steak seemed just as tough in New York as it was in Vermont. It was inevitable that some of the younger cousins should snigger and that the servants, well trained though they were, should lose their gravity that it was their pride and duty to retain. Ross knew that he was like a fish out of water, but did his best to appear in the swim. He gained ground with the old gentleman and the younger cousins, but the aunt groaned in spirit, and she who ranked as Miss Blaigh in the household did her best to ignore the boy.

"Why, you're a man," said the aunt, as they were discussing dessert.

"Not 15 yet," replied Ross. "I reckon I'm a leetle big for my age, but I guess I'll fill out all right. The folks at home tell me I'm the livin' image of uncle as he was at my age, and he's 'bout as han'some now as you see 'em." This was rather a bitter sweet dose for the lady and gave all the rest an excuse for the laugh which they had been loyally trying to suppress.

That night the uncle and aunt had an executive session at which it was finally agreed that Ross had too much raw material to break into city ways all at once, and the next morning he received a direct proposition from the uncle. "I am largely interested in the express company," he said. "They need a boy to help the agent at a little town up the road. You will practically be an office boy there as I will want you to be for me in time. I know that you have the right kind of stuff in you and I'll keep the way open so long as you show a disposition to make the most of your opportunities and advance."

This was not precisely what Ross had counted on, but he simply declared himself ready for anything that would give him an honest start, and accepted the job. Inside of a month the directors had the boy under discussion at one of their meetings. "All he needs is taming," laughed the president of the company, who had himself made his own way in the world. "You should have seen that special agent when he came in and reported his experience. He had a puff ball under one eye and walked with a very perceptible limp. He was in a towering rage and insisted that young Blaigh be dismissed by telegraph. I let him tell his own story and then convinced him that the express company had no right to lose a boy of that stamp. He would in time be fit for any place we had to offer."

"Just what did occur?" asked the uncle, who could not help showing that he was a little proud over the affair.

"The home agent was called away for an hour on important business. He told your nephew not to admit anyone inside the railing under any circumstances. You know how it is with a special agent. He drops in at any time without warning, just like a bank examiner. He is getting so he can grin a little now when he tells what happened.

"'Open that gate, boy,' were his first words.

"'No admittance,' answered the boy, as he pushed the snap down on the spring lock.

"'Here, you impudent young rascal, unlock that gate and do it quick, or you'll lose your job.'

"'O, I reckon not. Boy's don't lose their jobs fur doin' what they's ordered to do.'

"'See here, you impudent little fool, I'm here to audit those books and I have no time to lose. I'm the special agent.'

"'And I'm here to see that no one teches them books; and you kin quit losing time by gettin' away from here.'

"'I'll show you,' as he made a spring to vault the gate.

"But as he was in the midst of the flying leap the boy caught him with a swing on the eye, used his head as a battering ram and our special landed in a heap outside of the breastworks, as it were. Now he was mad enough to tear the depot down, but as he started to repeat the assault he faced a revolver that the boy had grabbed from the agent's drawer. 'The little cuss would have shot, sure,' the special fumed in telling it to me. 'I could see it in his eyes, and he had the impudence to tell me that if I didn't stop swearing he'd put me out of the depot.'

"I don't believe in punishing the boy for obeying orders," continued the president, "even if he does make a mistake on the safe side."

"Chip off the old block," said the uncle, as he rubbed his hands and set up a chuckle that broke out at intervals through the rest of the meeting.

It was only a little later that Ross was brought to the attention of the directory again. Once more he had been in temporary charge during the absence of the agent, and an Italian scissors grinder who had his machine shipped from the city attempted to carry it off without paying charges. He was a savage specimen of his class, but the Green Mountain boy had all the courage of his ancestors and tackled the fellow. The engagement closed with the Italian on top of the machine, bleeding like a stuck beef from a scalp wound inflicted by a stray coupling pin in the hands of the agent's office boy. There was a satisfactory settlement before the man went muttering away with his machine.

By this time the boy was much talked about and the idea of giving him a more responsible position was being agitated when the uncle concluded that he wanted Ross with him in some capacity. In a brief talk Ross was informed that he had the proper stuff in him and that he would not be left at the mercy of a soulless corporation. He was taken under the uncle's wing and made office boy in the bank of which the uncle was president. Ross seemed predestined to an eventful life, for he had not been on his new duty for a week before he threw his natty cousin bodily from the outer office, jarring him physically and giving his pride one of the severest wounds it had ever received.

This time it was the aunt who insisted that the boy be discharged forthwith and sent back to the farm. But she stirred up a bit of character in her husband that he had never before shown to her in its entirety. He wanted her to attend exclusively to her domestic affairs. He would look after the business end of their partnership. He had told Ross to keep everything quiet during an important conference in the private office, and to admit no one until it was over with. When men were talking about the investment of millions they had enough to do without being bothered by every fellow that thought he wanted to see the president. The son had rushed in and said he wanted to talk with his father a minute. Ross explained matters to him and politely asked him not to make such a tarnal racket. The son of a wealthy father promptly served notice that no clodhopper could tell him how to behave, and it was at this juncture that he was landed in the hall so hard that his bones cracked and his hair stood on end. The father was glad of it. His son was getting too swift and he would either check his pace or he would be sent to fill the place that Ross had left vacant on the farm. The mother resorted to her smelling bottle and fell back on a woman's argument of tears.

In those days it was much more common than now to have a watchman sleep in the bank, and after the chilly reception accorded him the evening of the day that he had trounced his cousin, Ross applied for the position of guard as well as office boy. He had a neat little room, there was a good light by which to pursue the studies to which he had turned his attention in earnest, he would not be interrupted and he had a more manly feeling when he knew that the safety of the bank might depend on his watchfulness. On examining the armory provided for defensive purposes, Ross found that it consisted of two old horse pistols with rusty metal and worm-eaten wood. If they could be induced to go off at all, the life of the man who discharged them would be in the gravest danger.

To a brave and ambitious Yankee boy, such an outfit was something to be scorned, and he respectfully presented the situation to his uncle. If there was no use in having a watchman, it was wasteful to hire one. If he was needed he should at least be provided with arms that would not be a constant menace to his own life. The uncle recognized this Vermont logic and laughingly provided as fine a pair of revolvers as was to be had in the market. With a boy's delight Ross took them apart, oiled them just as though they needed it, polished up the silver trimmings that were already as bright as they could be made, and incidentally discovered a chance for an occasional improvement that was afterward suggested to the manufacturers and well paid for.

Inside of 60 days this same country boy, who was fast learning the accepted forms of the world to which he had been introduced, had another of those adventures, which sometimes boost an aspiring person along the road to success. It seemed to him that he had just dropped asleep when he was awakened by such a racket as tends to demoralize the steadiest nerves. In the brief transition state he had dreamed of an earthquake, explosion and volcanic eruption, at each of which he occupied a front seat and painfully realized a hair-raising sense of personal danger. Then he caught the smell of burnt powder, saw a dim light through the glass partition that separated his room from the main portion of the bank, and realized that there was something very serious requiring his attention.

It was a supreme test for an untried boy whose imagination is so liable to make a coward of him. But he came of fighting stock with lots of common sense, and was game for anything encountered in the line of duty. He realized that the bank was being burglarized and had no other thought than that of defending the property left in his care. "They have no idea that I am here," was his first thought in connection with the impending campaign, and then he began to organize for a surprise upon the enemy. His cherished weapons were concealed under the bed, and in a trice he had one of them in either hand. He did not wait to make a toilet, but slipped noiselessly to the best vantage point. The outer doors of the vault had been blown from their fastenings. Two men were working vigorously on the inner doors, while a third stood by with a lantern, apparently directing operations.

"Come on, boys," shouted Ross, as he knocked out a panel of glass with a startling racket and began pumping lead from both revolvers. It was as effective as a regimental charge. The burglars thought of nothing less than a police raid and turned tail. One went down with a bullet through his shoulder. Another found it impossible to run with a thigh bone crippled, and the third landed in the waiting arms of a policeman who was attracted to the spot by the fusillade. The whole outfit was bagged.

Ross was the hero of the hour, and his uncle was so proud that he gave up the next day to the reception of interviewers who went away with the detailed history of the office boy and all his next of kin. It is easily understood how such a boy would advance. Promotion came as rapidly as he was fitted for it by business training. Confidence in his integrity and courage was unbounded. He did a great work in the matter of self-education, "filled out" to the proportions of a handsome man, as it was predicted he would, became a social favorite of that rare type that cannot be spoiled, now has one of the most delightful families in all Greater New York, and is at the head of a big financial concern in which the cousin that was bounced by the office boy is a partner.—Book-Keeper.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

YANKEE DIXIE DOODLE.

A WAR SONG, DEDICATED TO THE YANKEE NATION.

[Copyrighted.]

Shout the war cry, sing the anthem:
Columbia the Free,
Undaunted rules upon the land
And fearless rides the sea;
"Old Glory" floats upon the breeze,
Where, in the sun's bright rays,
'Mid broad barred folds and bright blue field,
The stars of state-hood blaze.

CHORUS:
Then hurrah for Yankee Doodle!
And for the land of Dixie, too!
And hurrah for our "Old Glory"—
The star-bright, the red, white and Blue!

No man shall dare deride that flag—
The emblem of the Free—
Man's surest friend upon this earth,
Wherever man may be.
Within its folds a nation's love—
A nation's life entwined,
Are shielded safe from all the hate
Of earth and hell combined.

CHORUS:
Then hurrah for Yankee Dixie!
And hurrah for the Yankees, too!
And hurrah for our "Old Glory"—
The star-bright, the red, white and Blue!

For 'twas God Himself directed,
And God approved the plan,
When, with all these states united,
The nation's life began.
And throughout the years that followed,
In peace, in war and strife,
God Himself watched o'er the nation
Thus fighting into life.

CHORUS:
Then hurrah for Dixie Doodle!
And hurrah for the Secesh, too!
And hurrah for our "Old Glory"—
The star-bright, the red, white and Blue!

Though bloody war once raged at home
And clouds o'erhung the sky,
And though dangers dire have threatened,
When party strife ran high;
Baptized in the blood of heroes,
The nation has survived,
And fraternal ties, once weakened,
In love have been revived.

CHORUS:
Then hurrah for dear old Dixie!
And for the Yankee nation, too!
And hurrah for our "Old Glory"—
The star-bright, the red, white and Blue!

Then away with all division—
Down with the foreign foe,
Who war on babes and women makes,
And laughs at human woe.
From Atlantic to Pacific
The cry "to arms!" has rung,
And from every hill and valley
The thrilling song is sung:

CHORUS:
Hurrah for the Yankee Nation!
And for the cause of Freedom, too!
And hurrah for our "Old Glory"—
The star-bright, the red, white and Blue!

Shout the war cry, sing the anthem:
Columbia, the Free,
Undaunted rules upon the land,
And fearless rides the sea.
From Alaska's frozen mountains,
To Cuba's coral coast,
The Yankee nation springs to arms,
A reunited host.

CHORUS:
Then hurrah for North and Southland!
And Yankee Dixie Doodle, too!
And hurrah for our "Old Glory"—
The star-bright, the red, white and blue!

ROBERT J. BROWN.

REDEEMED THEMSELVES.

A Company of Soldiers Whose Captain Didn't Know Gen. Rosecrans.

The late Gen. Rosecrans ran up against a tartar once, but he had the good sense not to let his ruffled dignity cause him to lose his temper. The story, as told by Col. James T. Sterling, is as follows:

Company A, of the Seventh Ohio, was formerly the light guards of Cleveland, and was one of the best drilled companies in the army. It was commanded by Capt. Creighton. The Seventh Ohio was in West Virginia in 1861, and "Old Rosy" was in command. The supplies for the army were brought up the Kanawha river in boats which were unloaded by details from the regiment. Gen. Rosecrans had ordered that soldiers on duty must wear their equipment. Company A was sent out to unload a boat, and Capt. Creighton permitted the men to take off their equipment and their coats as well while engaged in this hard work. When the work had been completed, the men and officers sprawled out on the grass for a rest, and then Gen. Rosecrans and some of his staff rode up. The general looked at the soldiers a minute and then called for the commanding officer. Capt. Creighton did not know Gen. Rosecrans, but he rose to his feet.

"Who commands this company?" asked the general.

"I do, to the best of my ability," replied the captain.

"Don't you know, sir," inquired the general, sternly, "that it is against orders to allow the men to remove their equipments when on duty?"

"I have heard some such order," said Capt. Creighton, "but the man that issued it never did a day's work in his life. When my men have to work hard, I'll see him in the other place before I let them swelter with their accoutrements on."

"Old Rosy" stared at the cool captain a moment, and then rode down towards the boat.

A soldier approached Capt. Creighton, and said:

"Do you know who that is?"

"No, and I don't care."

"That's Gen. Rosecrans, the commander of this department."

"Whew!" ejaculated Capt. Creighton. "Company, fall in!"

Without question it was the finest company in the command. When the general and his officers rode back from the boat, the company in full equipment stood in perfect order and gave him a present in such splendid style as to attract his attention. Gen. Rosecrans returned the salute and requested the captain to put his men through the manual. When it was finished the general raised his hat, turned to the captain, and said:

"I think that a company that can handle muskets as well as that should be allowed to unload a steamer without anything on, if they want to."—Detroit Free Press.

DISCOMFITED JOHNNIES.

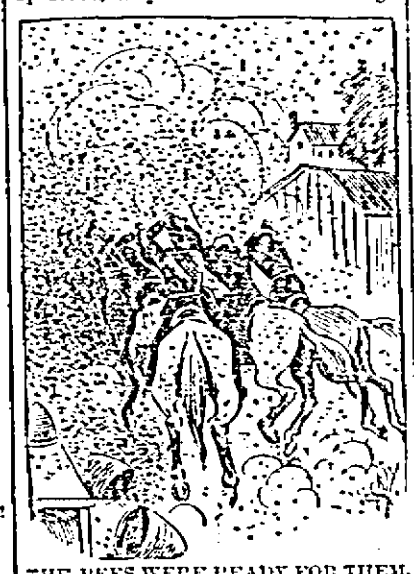
How Some Yankee Foragers Were Helped by the Busy Little Bee.

I belonged to the First brigade (Ward's Ducks), Third division, Twentieth corps, and was with the brigade through the Georgia and South Carolina raids. I was detailed as a forager when we left Atlanta, and served in that capacity until taken prisoner in North Carolina. During that time I had a good many adventures, but the one referred to occurred in South Carolina after we captured the Augusta & Columbia railroad.

The foragers hung like a curtain in all directions around the army and made it more uncertain as to the direction the army was going. I was mounted, and as we belonged to the left wing was naturally on the left front, and have been 20 miles from the column and seen foragers afoot many a time at that distance away from the column.

On the occasion of which I speak I overtook one of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois about ten miles from the column. He was mounted on a good horse and had a Henry rifle—16-shooter. I also had a good horse and had a Spencer rifle—seven-shooter. We were on a road running east to the direction in which the army was moving. We went about five miles before we found anything. Then we came to a house on a ridge with open country to the east. The house was on the south side of the road with an open field south, which was plowed. About 40 rods southwest was the corner of a piece of timber with a good deal of undergrowth.

When we came to the house we found we were the first foragers, and proceeded to load up with hams, butter, honey, flour, meal, etc. While we were there two of the Seventh-Ninth Ohio came up afoot; they had taken what forage



THE BEES WERE READY FOR THEM.

they wanted, when suddenly we discovered about 50 confederate cavalrymen coming along the road from the east about three-quarters of a mile off.

They saw us about the same time and came on a run for us. We started the two Seventy-Ninth men for the corner of the woods southwest of us and we stayed to reconnoiter. West of the house there was a big gate leading into the yard and on the south side of the yard was another leading into the field; about a rod back of the road leading through the yard, standing against the fence, were about 25 beehives.

The One Hundred and Fifth man and I got on our horses and rode into the field; then my companion got off his horse and told me to hold him. He ran back, threw both gates open and as he came back upset about a dozen beehives, and got on his horse as the confederates were about 40 rods off. Just as we got to the edge of the timber about that time the leading confederates came to the gate, and seeing both gates open came right through to the field. As it was a warm afternoon the bees were ready for them, and then the circus commenced.

I did not think it possible for a horse to go through as many motions as those horses did. They were kicking, rearing, turning somersaults and rolling over all at the same time, and there must have been at least 40 who ran the gauntlet. The confederates themselves were as lively as their horses and going through some most outlandish maneuvers.

In the meantime there were about a dozen who could not keep up. They saw what was going on and did not get into the trap, but went west of the house and commenced tearing down the fence. On these we opened with our Henry rifle and three Spencers (the Seventy-Ninth boys were armed with Spencers). We emptied our magazines at them and they got behind the house. Those in the field we did not bother, as we did not want to put them out of their misery. We then mounted our horses and rode off, and were not molested any more that day.—E. A. Gilbert, in National Tribune.

Twice War's Victim.

It is a fact not generally known that the first and last stand of the confederates were made on land owned by the same man. A part of Bull Run battlefield was owned by Mr. McLean. After this famous battle he decided to move to a locality where there would be less fear from the ravages of war. By a strange coincidence he took up his abode at Appomattox, which subsequently proved to be the final battlefield of the civil war.—Chicago Chronicle.

Getting Ready.

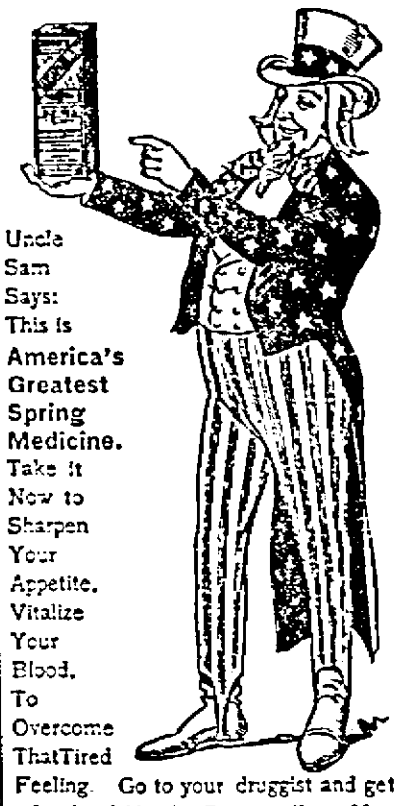
"Pa, is Mr. Spriggins in the militia?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Well, I guess he's getting ready for war."

"What makes you think so?"

"He was out in the back lot this afternoon practicin' running."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



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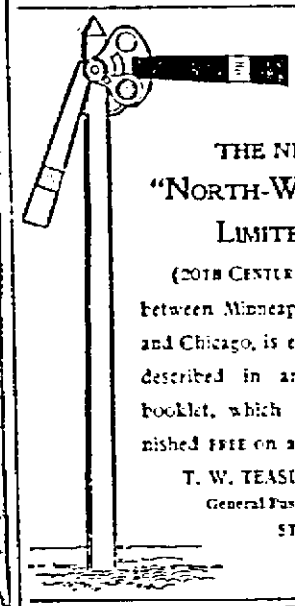

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JUST MARRIED.

How "Hubby" Orders His Supplies Through the Telephone.

When a young man marries and opens up a home one of his chief anxieties is to appear master of the situation and as much like a veteran as possible. Bluton, who would be widely known by his real name, is a new benedict and just settled. Here is a sample selected from his almost continuous conversation at the telephone:

"Send me up a pound of carpet tacks. Number? I don't know anything about the number of tacks in a pound. All you've got to do is to fill my order. And, say, send me half a peck of nails. Tenpennys? I'm not asking the price, am I? Yes, half a peck; that's what I said. Now I want a saw. Don't you know your business? This is a private residence—Mr. Bluton's residence. It's no lumber mill. I don't want any buzz saw or gang saw, just a regular house saw. Throw in a hammer and a hatchet and a stepladder. And say, I want a good strong stove lez. We broke one in moving. None of your business who made the stove. All you've got to do is to send up the lez."

After swearing for a few minutes Bluton was rattling away at the grocery:

"Three pounds of steak. What kind? Beefsteak, of course. We're not eating horsesteak or sheep steak at our house. Three yards of sausage. Never mind, now, how other people buy it. I always buy by the yard. A gallon of coffee, two dozen frying onions, half a bushel of oranges—yes, half a bushel. Now, whose make of canned goods do you handle? All right, send us a couple of cases of selected, a quarter of a section of cheese, half a bale of lettuce, two of those cigar-shaped loaves of bread, a pail of butter and a sack of sugar. Yes, just a regulation sack, you know. And, hold on, put in a basket of eggs. Good by."—Detroit Free Press.

If you would be sure of getting the best wearing calicoes on the market, those which have the latest patterns, brightest colors and best quality for the money, buy Simpson's Prints and you will make no mistake. The name Wm. Simpson & Sons on the ticket is a guarantee of excellence.

A man wearing a shirt and collar of different colors would look just as well wearing one boot and one shoe.—Washington Democrat.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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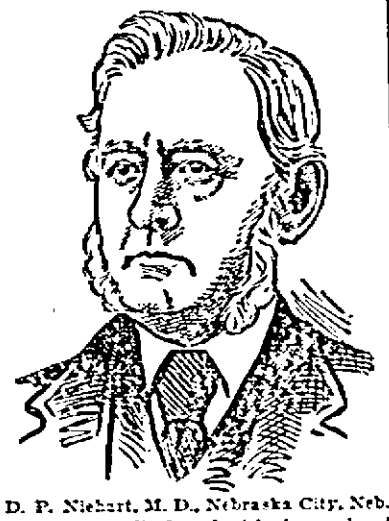
PHYSICIAN'S LETTERS.

To Dr. Hartman—What the Medical Profession Thinks of Pe-ru-na.



D. P. Niehart, M. D., Nebraska City, Neb.

I am so well pleased with the works of Pe-ru-na in the numerous cases I have been using it during the past two years that I cannot refrain from informing you of the good results obtained. I deem it useless to detail every case (for they are many) in which I have used and prescribed this remedy, but I will say that I have never been disappointed in results. I have used, not dozens, but hundreds of bottles. I am a physician of 38 years' constant practice and always willing to recommend anything of service to suffering humanity. Pe-ru-na stands first and foremost in my estimation of all proprietary medicines.

D. P. Niehart, M. D.

J. W. Sanders, M. D., of Bogue, N. C., writes: "Many proprietary medicines have found their way into public favor, but in my opinion Pe-ru-na is unequaled by any of them. Composed of the best drugs, that act specifically upon the mucous membranes of the body, its range of usefulness is as wide as its benefits are wonderful. In valvular diseases of the heart, especially mitral insufficiency (weakened valves), it is really the only remedy that to me has given satisfaction. A good thing should be praised, and a valuable remedy like Pe-ru-na is a boon to humanity."

Send for a book on chronic catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free by addressing the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

THE INGENIOUS MAN.

His Invention Was Forgotten in Time of Need.

He was a very ingenious man. He had made an invention which was of great value. He thought so, at least, if the world did not, and he had his invention patented. It was a combination camp-stool, cane and umbrella. The cane was the usual form of the invention. At a big parade nothing could be more convenient, and for an ordinary, unexpected rainstorm, what could be better? A man is sure to have his walking stick with him.

It was not so very long after the invention had been perfected that the man was out walking with his wife, and a sudden shower came up. There were no cars accessible, and the only thing to do was to run, and the unlucky pair did this with a vengeance, reaching the house hot, uncomfortable, and pretty wet.

"Well, we are here at last," said the man, drawing a long breath of relief.

"Yes," said the wife, disconsolately, "but I think I have ruined my new bonnet. And, John Smith," she added, suddenly, with a little scream, "what do you think you have done? You had that old invention of yours—cane-camp stool umbrella affair—in your hand all the time ready for an emergency, and forgot to use it."

The man tells the story, and thinks it is a great joke.—N. Y. Times.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

The Shameless Creature's Husband Worked for a Living.

"I didn't see Mrs. Tavistock at your party," Mrs. Hishrocks.

"No," replied Mrs. Waddington, "I didn't invite her."

"Why, I thought you used to be such good friends."

"There was a time when I thought she was rather nice, but I was deceived. I wish to forget her."

"Indeed, your words surprise me very much. I wish I had known all this before I called on her."

"It was unfortunate. Still, there's no use worrying about it now. We are not the only ones who were deceived. The only thing we can do is to ignore her hereafter, and in that way show her that we have found out the truth."

"But you have not told me what the shameless creature did. I do hope there will be no scandal in which our names will have to figure."

"Oh, no, there isn't likely to be a scandal. I supposed, at first, that her husband was wealthy."

"Yes?"

"And now it turns out that he is merely working on a salary, and a small one at that."

"Merciful heavens! And she has my card in her basket!"—Cleveland Leader.

Mixed Maxims.

A man is known by the trumpery he keeps.
Never put a gift cigar in your mouth.
The lack of money is the root of all evil.
Where wisdom is there 'tis folly to be ignorant.
A pitch in time saved the nine.
Chain up a child and away he will go.
Virtue is its only reward.
The course of free love never did run smooth.
A bird in the hand lays no eggs.
All that a man hath will he give to his wife.
Many hands like light work.
It's a wise child that owes his own father.
The rolling stone catches the worm.
Oscillation is the thief of time.
A thirsty man will catch at a straw.
Straws show which way the gin goes.
"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," and this world lies about us when we are grown up.
It is not good for man to give a loan.
The wages of sin is debt.
Every dogma must have its day.—Carolyn Wells, in Chap Book.

A Fair Proposition.

The irate father had overtaken the eloping couple, but he was a little too late. A complacent clergyman had tied the knot. "Sir!" said the irate father, "this is simply outrageous!! Can you forget that she is my only daughter?" "I'll tell you what I'll do," returned the groom, who always wanted to do the right thing. "I confess I didn't think of it at the time, but I will agree never to forget it if you always will kindly remember that she is my only wife." Everyone agreed that it was a fair proposition, but somehow it didn't seem to soothe the old man's temper to any appreciable extent.—Troy Times.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it today.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A CUBAN VOLUNTEER

By LAWRENCE BOONE.

—Copyright, 1898.

"YES, Sammy, I'm back from the war. Don't go laughing, asking me how many Spaniards I killed, like the rest of them. That's mean. You know you wanted to go just as much as I did. Of course, I never—quit laughing, will you, and I'll tell you all about it.

"Only be fair and honest, Sammy. You remember how we used to meet evenings down by father's sugar shanty, and build a fire and sit round and talk and read the papers, till we all got crazy about Cuba. And don't you recollect that silly little company of 'Cuban Liberators' we organized. You ought to, Sammy; you were first lieutenant. A lot of the fellows were in it, and I don't see how you're got any call to kid me just because I was the only one that had sand enough to start.

"I know, Sammy—I was the biggest fool in the gang, and nobody's trying to deny it; I've learned a thing or two since. I'd saved up $11.33 cents, and I thought maybe that would do to begin on. At first I meant to use part of it to buy a six-shooter, but I was afraid they'd be suspicious at the store, and I decided to wait till I got to New York. I thought most likely they'd furnish me arms and things for nothing when they found out why I'd come. You see, I had a notion they were going to see me. Oh, yes! it's all right for you to snicker now.

"I was afraid to get on the train here at home, so I walked over to Kilkuck and got on there—not from the platform, either; I climbed up from the further side of the track for fear somebody would see me. When the conductor came along I told him I wanted to go to Cleveland. He looked surprised, but when I told him I had an aunt living in Cleveland he said 'all right.' And so I have, you know, but I guess it wasn't much different from a lie just the same, and I felt pretty cheap. It took a lot of my money, too. Do you know, Sammy, $11.33 cents isn't very much money nowadays?

"It was night when we got to Cleveland, and I had to hang round the big depot there till morning. I got some doughnuts to eat. After awhile I got so tired I crawled in under the iron arms of the benches and went to sleep, but a fellow with a broom came around and made me wriggle out. Just as soon as the train was ready I sneaked on board and lay down on one of the seats. Those cushions felt good, I can tell you.

"When the conductor waked me up, we were going the fastest I ever saw. I showed him my money and said I was going to New York. He said I hadn't near enough, and his train only went to Buffalo anyway. Then I said I was going to stop over in Buffalo, and told him a nasty little lie about my uncle meeting me there. I couldn't seem to help it, but I felt sick; I'd started out to be a patriot and not a liar. You don't know, Sammy, how much meanness there is in you till you begin running away.

"At Buffalo I got a banana and some more doughnuts. I don't like bananas much—they taste so soapy—but I thought I'd better be getting used to them. I hadn't much money left, but I got on another train.

"This time, though, the conductor wasn't half so good-natured as those others. When he found I couldn't pay he seemed to get pretty mad. I heard him say to the brakeman not to fire me till they got to Rochester, and then to put me in charge of the police. That scared me, and I slipped off the cars at a little bit of a station, I don't know just where.

"It was dark, and they locked up the depot right away. Only one man had got off, and he drove away in a wagon. There were hardly any houses, and it looked like rain; but at last I found a straw stack in a field, with holes where the sheep had eaten in at the bottom, so I crept under and made a sort of nest—and it really wasn't so bad as you'd think.

"Early in the morning I was waked up by somebody yelling. I crawled out in a hurry, and saw it was an awful-looking tramp with his clothes on fire. He'd got off his coat and I helped him rip away part of his shirt; but his shoulder was burned some, and his whiskers. Then I noticed the stack was smoking.

"'Ketched in under from me pipe,' he said, 'an' we two l'etter be scootin'.' And that same minute the whole thing blazed up with a kind of roar and burned like a tar barrel. Just fancy, if I hadn't been waked by his squealing!

"He'd started for the nearest woods—he ran pretty much like a camel, but he got over the ground—and I chased after him. When we looked back we saw a lot of men around the stack, but they couldn't do the first thing. Guess they'd have done something, though, if they'd caught us there.

"But we went on through the woods till we came out on the other side. It was cold and drizzly, and we were hungry enough to eat raw potatoes.

"'What's yer name, kid?' he asked me, all of a sudden.

"'Paul,' I told him.

"'Won't do; sonn's too Script'ral and preachy. Call ye Polly fer short. Where ye goin'?'

"Wasn't it mean of him, Sammy, to give me such a nickname as that, after I'd helped him out of the fire? I didn't say anything about Cuba; I just told him I was going to New York.

"'Got any money?' said he, looking at me pretty sharp. 'Ye lain't? Thought mebbe ye might hev a nickel or snuthin'. Never min', it's all right, Polly. I'm goin' ter Noo York meself, an' I'll learn ye how ter git thar'. I likes ye pus'nally, Polly, ef I don't take no stock in yer name, an' I'm goin' ter treat yer white. But I'm sorter hurted, ye see, an' ye'll hef ter chip in an' help a feller. See thet house over yonder? Ye mus' go thar' an' git us sunthin' ter eat. It's a good place, an' they won't hurt ye; I seen the marks onto the gate jisterday. Beggin'? Now don' ye be no fool, Polly. I'm a holy terror, I am, when wunst I gits ugly. You go long an' git the grub, an' ole Rusty'll do the rest.'

"They were real nice to me, Sammy, at the house; only they kept asking questions, and I'm afraid I told some more stories. Do you know, Sammy, if ever I should lie again I'd feel just like a tramp? The folks fed me all I could eat—oh! but it was good—and they let me have some more to eat on the road. When I showed it to Rusty and told him I'd had mine he gobbled up every bit of it.

"'Purty fair fer a kid,' he said, as he finished the pie in about two bites. 'You'll do, Polly. I knowed ye could work it. Now I'm goin' ter use ye fair an' give ye jest a leetle of this. Most fellers wouldn't divvy, bein' as ye didn't turn in no money, but I ain't mean, an' it'll do ye good.'

"He had got some beer in an old tin can. I took just one smell; I guess it was mostly the can I smelt. It was a salmon can—one. I thought he'd be mad, but he didn't seem to mind.

"'Haf ter git over that sorter foolishness, Polly,' was all he said, and he gulped the stuff down at one swallow. Then he fixed himself up a kind of coat out of some burlaps he found tied round a peach tree. He cut holes for his arms, and fastened the thing on with pieces of string. After awhile we went back near the depot, and waited behind the fence till a freight train came along. He'd got a board that was a little longer than I am. 'I ain't in no shape ter go 'long with ye jist yit,' he said, but bein' ye're in sich a killin' resh, I'll git ye started right. So we crawled under a car, and he laid the board lengthwise on one of the trucks. I was awfully scared, but he said it was easy as sliding down hill.

"'Jist hump up yer back agin the bottom of the car, ef she goes ter wobblin', he said, 'an' ye bettew keep yer eyes shet, mostly. An' don't ye try ter git out till she's dead sure stopped.'

"So I squeezed in, and lay along the board, flat on my stomach. Pretty soon the engine started, and for about a minute I thought 'twas going to be a picnic. The ties just under me looked like a smooth plank walk, and when I looked out sideways the fields and fences and houses slid by like a regular panorama. Then we got to going faster and the dust began to blow up in my face, and I couldn't see a thing; I shut my eyes tight, but it drove into my nose till I couldn't breath, and when I opened my mouth I thought I'd be choked anyhow. It wasn't all just dust, either. When we got to roaring along at full speed, and the wheels were humming close by my ears, and the iron things were rattling all round me, the gravel began to fly up, too, and it pounded me like big hailstones. You haven't the least idea, Sammy, how fast a freight train really goes. And it doesn't run steady; it swings ahead, and slacks, and starts up again with a yank that almost sends you off backwards. Then you strike a curve, and your board slides round under you till you just grit your teeth and say your prayers. When I tried to brace by hunching up the way Rusty told me, it seemed as if the whole car was jouncing up and down on my back. I thought I was a dead boy 20 times that day, Sammy.

"I must have been a sight when I did crawl out, but it was night by that time. I could hardly see or hear or taste or smell. I was so full of dirt, and I ached all over. It seemed as if the grit had worked into my joints till I could hardly move, and filled up my head till it felt as big as a pumpkin and about as much good. I don't see what any tramp is thinking of when he steals rides under the cars. He'd better feed a threshing machine and done with it.

"How did I get the rest of the way to New York? It would take too long to tell all that to-night. I promised I'd come home early, Sammy—and I'm not playing any low-down tramp tricks now, you better believe. But part of the way I got a ride on a canal boat and part of the way I walked. I got things to eat easy enough, and once or twice I got a bed; but I was just a miserable little beggar, and I felt like a yellow dog all the time. And the real yellow dogs—they chase me, Sammy.

"When I got to the city it wasn't so easy. I sneaked up and down the streets ever so long, and pretty near started to death before I could find out where those Cuban folks were. And when I did find them they wouldn't even listen to me.

"'What you want here, boy?' a little black-looking man said to me. When I told him he got mad right away. 'More as 100 fool boys do come here each day,' he growled. 'What we want of fool boys? You get out, quick.'

"Then I went down to the dock and hid on a ship that was going to Key West, but they caught me just as she was starting; and after they'd half killed me they turned me over to a policeman, and he dragged me off to the station house. I was sore and dirty and hungry and ashamed, and I guess I cried pretty much all the way. They were going to commit me to some kind of a society, when all at once a tall man stepped up and showed them a photograph. 'That's the boy,' he said. 'I've been after him for more than a week, and his people are almost crazy about him. I'll see that he gets home all right.'

"You see, he was a detective that father had set to watch for me. There isn't any more that you don't know about already. And now I'm going home, as I promised I would. Home's an awfully good place to be, Sammy."

LAWRENCE BOONE.

DOCTORS DON'T DENY IT.

The frank testimony of a famous physician.

When Dr. Ayer announced his Sarsaparilla to the world, he at once found the physicians his friends. Such a remedy was what they had looked for, and they were prompt to appreciate its merits and prescribe it. Perhaps no medicine—known as a patent medicine—is so generally administered and prescribed by physicians as Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases, and diseases of the skin that indicate a tainted condition of the blood. Experience has proved it to be a specific in such diseases, and sores of long standing, old ulcers, chronic rheumatism, and many other like forms of disease have yielded to the persevering use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla after other medicines had utterly failed. The testimonials received from physicians to the value of this remedy would fill a volume. Here is one leaf signed by Richard H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the success which your preparation of Sarsaparilla has had in the treatment of cutaneous and other diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood. Were it necessary, I might give you the names of at least fifty individuals who have been cured of long standing complaints simply by the administration of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One very remarkable instance was that of a quite old woman who had lived at Catonsville, near this city. She had been afflicted with the rheumatism for three years, and had taken as she had informed me, more than one hundred dollars' worth of medicine to obtain relief, yet without any beneficial result. I advised her to try a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and told her that if it failed to do her good, I would refund the money. A short time afterward, I learned that it had cured her, and a neighbor of hers similarly afflicted was also entirely relieved of his complaint by its use. This is the universal result of the administration of your Sarsaparilla. It is without exception, the best blood purifier with which I am acquainted."

There is no other similar medicine can show a similar record. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the friendship of the physician and the favor of the family, because it cures. It fulfills all promises made for it. It has healed thousands of people of the most malignant diseases that can mutilate mankind. Nothing has ever superceded it and nothing ever will until a medicine is made that can show a record of cures greater in number and equal in wonder to those wrought by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured, is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Every woman has nooks and corners about the house in which to hide things that her husband can never find.—Washington Democrat.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, Lelloy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

The woman with a baby and the woman without one are always sorry for each other.—Chicago News.

We see no use in a man and his wife stepping on the street to talk.—Washington Democrat.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been published, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent C. M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

We are wont to look forward to troubles with fears of what they will inflict, but back on them with wonder at what they have saved us from.—Sinnett Johnson.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A young man's socks are not always accidentally exposed. Sometimes they are silk.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

We wonder why any man wants to lisp. It doesn't help his looks.—Washington Democrat.

Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., Cures Asthma to Stay Cured. If interested, write.

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS ABOUT "CHANGE OF LIFE."

Women are Urged to Prepare for this Wonderful Revolution in the Economy of Their Life Blood—Mrs. Watson Tells How She Was Helped.

At no time is woman more liable to physical and mental dangers with hours of suffering than at the "Turn of Life."

The great want in woman's system is ability to properly adjust itself to the new conditions. The outlet, monthly, of blood is now being diminished and carried into the body for the supply food of its later years.

Daughters, you can now to some extent repay your mother's early care. She must be spared every possible exertion. You must help her bear her burdens and anxieties. This critical time safely over, she will return to renewed health and happiness.

That so many women fail to anticipate this change thus happily, is owing not merely to lack of care, but to ignorance. There is, however, no excuse for ignorance when experienced advice can be yours free of all cost. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., she has helped great numbers of women successfully through the Change of Life, and she will help you.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best tonic for uterine changes. It works harmoniously upon all these overwrought organs, invigorates the body and drives off the blues.

Read this letter from Mrs. DELLA WATSON, 541 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life, and it has been a savior of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills

"Seven days of wash-day"—so somebody has called house-cleaning—seven days of rasping hard work. This person didn't know anything about Pearline.

House-cleaning with Pearline doesn't mean the usual hard work.

Neither does washday. And what would ordinarily take seven days ought to be done in three.

Try Pearline and see for yourself the saving in time and work and rubbing. 299

Millions NOW USE Pearline

TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

SAPOLIO

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The correct and the best. Sample sent FREE on mention of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEDICINE CO., South Bend, Indiana.

FREE! FREE! WANTED—A person in each town and county to deal in a high grade household specialty. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Position permanent. Salary $900 per year, payable $75 monthly, expenses advanced, and the St. Paul & Dakota Publishing Co. will make good such pay. Reference required. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Address HOPEWELL, CLARKE, Gen'l Mgrs., 903 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Bring or Send Your Job Printing to this office and it will be promptly executed in a satisfactory manner.

NOTICE OF TAX SALE

Notice is hereby given, that on the third Tuesday of May next, being the 17th day of May, 1904, and the next at 10 o'clock at the office of County Treasurer of Oneida County, in the Court House in the Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, to satisfy the delinquent list of the entered list and statement, as shall be necessary therefor, will be sold by me at public auction, for the payment of taxes, interest and charges as provided by statute.

Chas. H. Schock,
County Treasurer,
Oneida County,
Statement to be published in the Rhinelander Banner, consecutive issues.

Town	Range	Sec.	Description	Amount
T. 35 N.	R. 3 E.			
		3	SE NE	3
		3	SE SE	3
		3	SW SE	3
		3	Lot 1	3
		3	Lot 2	3
		3	Lot 3	3
		3	Lot 4	3
		3	Lot

Genuine Trade Attraction!

A wholly unexampled offering in

Capes, Skirts and Children's Jackets.

Strong, Earnest, Honest Bargains.

No. 305 Ladies' Brocade silk, lace trim'd cape $3.50
" 2102 " Gros Grain silk, jet and braid trimmed cape..... 3.98
No. 109 Ladies' Brocade silk, ruffle collar cape 3.79
" 2111 " Gros Grain silk, ribbon collar cape..... 4.48
No. 1512 Ladies' Gros Grain silk, Diagonal jet trimmed cape..... 5.00
No. 1519 Ladies' Satin Brocade. lace, jet and ribbon trimmed cape..... 4.98
No. 108 Ladies' Satin Brocade, lace, jet and ribbon trimmed cape..... 5.48
No. 304 Ladies' Faille Silk, braid and velvet trimmed cape..... 5.48
No. 2300 Ladies' Superfine silk, chiffon, ribbon and button trimmed cape..... 6.00

Skirts in the very latest styles from $1.48 to $4.00.

Children's Jackets in newest and most attractive styles of the season, from $2.50 to $5.00 each.

It will please us very much to have you come in and inspect these goods, as we are offering them at prices that will please.

Crusoe's Bargain Department Store.

Rhinelander, Wis.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

An unverified report regarding the death of William E. Gladstone was circulated yesterday.

The Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde Islands has probably been ordered to put to sea ere this by the Portuguese government. It has been reported that ships of that power have been sent to enforce the order. The Spanish ships are the only vessels of war in Portuguese ports and it has been thought strange that the government of that country has delayed in evidencing its neutrality.

The war situation, as we go to press, remains about the same. The blockading fleet at Havana is doing good work, the list of vessels captured by the war ships being large. The auxiliary cruiser Panama is the richest prize captured so far. It was a Spanish naval reserve ship and was loaded with a large cargo of provisions for Havana and a number of refugees from New York. The ship was rounded up by the lighthouse tender Mangrove—a boat scarcely half the size of the Spanish liner, Monday evening. The Panama carried twelve pounders mounted upon her decks, but made no effort to use them when ordered to heave to by a shot from the American vessel. The big battleship Indiana was the only representative of the fleet in sight at the time of the capture and the crew will share in the money derived from the big prize.

Hon. Alexander Stewart's quiet little play for the third term is not meeting with the success he would wish for. Two terms is quite enough in the minds of the people for a man who has done nothing upon which to base the claim of a third term. It is urged that he should have another term to finish his uncompleted work. We have never been informed as to what this gigantic piece of work is, which will require two years to finish, or even one day, in which the Hon. Alexander Stewart has been engaged. In this great ninth district there are men head and shoulders above our present incumbent, who would be pleased to accept the honor of representing this district in congress, and who would take upon themselves the task of completing any unfinished work which the Hon. Alex. has undertaken.—Phillips' Ice.

The first naval engagement will probably take place in Pacific waters, off the coast of Manila. Admiral Dewey in command of the American squadron, has a fleet in charge which is considered more than a match for the Spanish vessels, although the latter outnumber the American ships. It is thought that a victory for the United States over the Spanish fleet in the neighborhood of the Phillipine Islands will be the turning point of the war and that an evacuation of Cuba by the Dons will follow closely on the event.

Scofield a Candidate.

Gov Scofield will be a candidate for renomination before the next Republican state convention. That much is settled definitely by his statement to that effect to the Sentinel correspondent here tonight. The reports which have been given currency in certain quarters that he might decline to be a candidate or that he might be forced out of the field in the interest of some other candidate have no foundation, for the governor's statement today is explicit.

He came to Oconto today on the invitation of Ramsey post, G. A. R., to attend its campfire this evening. His attention was called to the reports being circulated by certain papers to the effect that a meeting of some Republican leaders held recently, it was determined that he should not be a candidate, and that he himself had decidal not to re-enter the field. The governor said he had heard the story, but hadn't paid any particular attention to it. He thought, however, that there must be some mistake about the statement, as he had not been consulted upon the subject by anyone.

WILL BE A CANDIDATE.

When the question was put to him direct whether he intended to be a candidate for renomination, Governor Scofield said: "Yes, I shall be a candidate before the next Republican state convention. I have not expressed myself on this subject before, and I do so now because I think the proper place to do it is in my home city. You may publish the statement therefore, that I shall be a candidate.

BUT WILL MAKE NO EFFORT.

"When I go before the convention it will be without having raised my hand to secure a renomination. However one may be justified in earnestly seeking for the first time an election to the office of governor, it would be unseemly, if not positively wrong, for one who has filled the office for one term to attempt to force from his party or the people who have watched his administration, a favorable verdict in his own behalf.

"My record as governor is an open book to be read by all. If it is satisfactory to the people of the state, and they select me again to fill the office, I shall try as earnestly to do my duty as I have during this administration. AND WILL STAND BY THE NOMINEE.

"If the republicans at the state convention prefer some one to me to head their ticket, I shall support their choice as earnestly as if it were myself; and, when my present term is ended, lay down the burdens of office with the same loyalty toward my party, and the same gratitude for the high honor already conferred upon me, as I felt when I took up those burdens sixteen months ago."—Oconto Cor. in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Wisconsin Semi-Centennial.

The ordinance of 1787 gave fundamental laws to the territory now covered by the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The act was one of treaty between Virginia and the confederation preceding the constitution, and hence is still law of these five states, which was to remain forever unalterable, save by the common consent of the people of the territory and the people of the original states.

During the Milwaukee Carnival, June 27 to July 3, which is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Wisconsin's statehood, there will be gathered in Milwaukee, old settlers from all over the country which originally constituted the northwest territory. There will be appropriate headquarters for meetings of the old settlers, and it will be one of the most interesting features of the entire week.

During Caralval week in Milwaukee, June 27 to July 3, when the citizens of that city will spend $100,000 for festivities of all kinds, there will be a programme of athletic entertainment such as seldom has been offered to the people of this country. The Milwaukee Athletic Club is making arrangements for a gala day of field sports which will bring together the "cracks" of the country.

There will be a shell race between the crew of the University of Wisconsin and a crew yet to be decided upon by the committee having the matter in charge.

There will be a boxing carnival at the athletic club and a National gun tournament under the auspices of the Milwaukee National Gun Club, which will bring to Milwaukee the most celebrated "shots" of America.

There will be yacht races on the Bay for which prizes amounting to several thousand dollars have been offered.

There will be games of La Crosse between native born Indians of this state.

There will be base ball games between Western League Clubs, and many other attractions yet to be decided upon.

The committee on transportation states most positively that the railroads have promised very low fares to the Carnival.

Star Lake Notes.

Last Saturday evening the Norwegian Sunday School gave a supper which was well attended. As there was not much expense they realized a neat sum.

W. Williams, who has worked here for a few months, left Monday for Hazelhurst, where he has accepted a position.

The lake is now open and ready to give pleasure to the many who enjoy boat riding.

Prof. Allen came up Saturday and returned Monday.

Wm. Jarvis has gone to Lac du Flambeau to work.

Father Myer was here from Saturday until Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Geo. Tupper is entertaining some lady friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eckels entertained the Euchre Club Saturday evening. The prizes were won by Hazel Gibbles and Geo. Richards, consisting of whisk broom holders. Miss Hazel is to be commended for her playing, as she has won a great number of pretty as well as useful prizes this winter.

An addition is being built in front of the store, and it will present a different as well as better appearance.

On Tuesday a great deal of snow fell, but it did not prevent the L. O. T. M. from swarming, nor did it hinder the Ladies' Aid Society, which met at Mrs. G. Richards Wednesday afternoon. The ladies sewed carpet rags for Mrs. Richards, and were amply rewarded by the supper which she gave them.

A very sad accident occurred at Lake Laura, a place about three miles from here, Sunday evening. While a number of men were playing cards in the saloon of Mr. P. Stein, the wife and three small children of Mr. Stein were burned to death. The house in which Mrs. Stein and the children were was not very far away but there was no window in the saloon, so the fire could not be seen. Finally someone glanced on the lake and saw the reflection of the fire, but when they reached the house they were too late. Mrs. Stein's relatives, who live at Eagle River, are expected at any time. Mr. Stein has kept a saloon and resort on Lake Laura for some time past, but will probably leave soon.

LATER.—Mrs. Stein's relatives arrived from Eagle River and took the remains with them.

STAR LAKE BROWNIE.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PUTMAN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions

On May 3, 17, June 7 and 21, the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway. 14-a27 jl.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ed. Rogers & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Ed. Rogers will continue the business of the late firm, pay all debts owing by the firm, and collect all sums due the firm.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, this 20th day of April, 1898.

ED. ROGERS,
G. W. MARKS.

Notice.

IN COUNTY COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of Wm. H. Brown, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a general term of the County Court for Oneida County, to be held at the Court House on the first Tuesday in June, being the 7th day thereof, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard:

The application of the executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased, to have their final account audited and allowed, and to be discharged from their trust as executors.

Dated this 26th day of April, A. D. 1898.

F. S. BROWN,
F. A. BROWN,
Executors.

m4-28-m11

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU,
April 16, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on May 31, 1898, viz: Nils Lundberg, who made H. E. No. 6781 for the NW fr¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 39, N. of R. 9 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Anderson, John L. Wolf, Andrew Larson and Anton Carlson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
Register.

61-a21-m26

Foreclosure Sale.

In Circuit Court, Oneida County.

LOUIS DANNER and MATILDA DANNER, Plaintiffs,
vs.
HERMAN MOENKE and FREDERIKA MOENKE, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above entitled action, on the 21st day of April, 1897, in the circuit court aforesaid, decreeing the sale of the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of June, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number three (3) in block number eight (8) of the First Addition to the Village of Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said judgment, with costs of sale.

Dated April 23, 1898.

W. T. STEVENS,
Sheriff Oneida Co.
MILLER & McCORMICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

7a-29

Wisconsin's Semi-Centennia.

Time will work wonders. Half a century of push, progress and advance has developed the crude, wild territory of Wisconsin into the proud Badger state of today. Fortunate in its possessions of rich mineral resources, splendid timber lands and fertile soil, with the aid of the mighty hand of civilization large cities have sprung up, immense manufacturing plants have been created, and fine farms developed. To properly celebrate this progress, Milwaukee is making great preparations for the Carnival to be held next summer.

A very important factor in the upbuilding of Wisconsin is a railroad system known as the Wisconsin Central Lines, which traverse the state from the southern boundry, north to Lake Superior, and west to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Running through the rich mineral belt and forests of northern Wisconsin iron ore deposits, beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with plenty of hardwood, as well as pine, offer extraordinary inducements for the location of factories and manufacturing plants. Low freight rates, unexcelled facilities for reaching the market, and quick transit of shipments, make the offer very attractive. Manufacturers and others interested can obtain detailed information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

A word to the poor man, or of moderate means. Farming lands in Northern Wisconsin are of the best and can be obtained cheaply and at reasonable terms. Any man of thrift by industry can build a home for himself and family, and make a fine living on one of these farms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps on request, by Frederick Abbott, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Manager.
BURTON JOHNSON, G. F. A.
JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

If You Live In Rhinelander . .

it is not necessary to tell you that . . .

REARDON'S DRUG STORE

—IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY—

Drugs, Wall Paper, Stationery

For Every Man, Woman And Child In The City Knows That. But If You Live In

Monico, Pennington, North Crandon, Crandon, Woodboro, McNaughton, Tomahawk Lake, Pelican Lake, Woodruff, Arbor Vitae, Minocqua or Lac du Flambeau, THEN

Send me your drug orders. I will send, carefully packed, on first train, any article you may want. I will cheerfully mail samples of Wall Paper to any address. Send me the size of your rooms and I will forward estimates.

J. J. REARDON, Druggist,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Hutchinson & Innes,

Practical Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting, Heating.

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block, - Stevens Street.

Episcopal Church.

Sunday services at St. Augustine's Mission are at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings prayer is said at 5:00 p. m. and Fridays at 7:30 p. m.

REV. C. M. HITCHCOCK,
Deacon in charge.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER. - WIS.

The Central BARBER SHOP

DUSEL & LEWIS, Proprietors.

The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.

Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

C. C. BRONSON & CO.

See the Big Bargains in BOOKS.

Have you heard The Graphophone

We have a good one.

A New Stock of Fine Confectionery Try it

Cigars,
Box Trade a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.

C. C BRONSON & CO.

Chas. Thurston

wishes to call attention to the fact that he is prepared to do all work in the line of

Draying, Moving, Excavating, Job and Team Work.

He will also furnish stone and sand on short notice. All work done promptly and satisfactorily.

m24—6mo

For Sale.

The dwelling of D. R. Stevens. The shingle mill and saw mill of the Stevens Lumber Co.

tf. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to. Office in Merchants State Bank building

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections charefully looked after. Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wis

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty. Rhinelander, Wi

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests. Rhinelander

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
Office in Hinman Building, Second Floor. Night calls answered from office.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital $50,000
Interest Paid on Time Deposit
Park Corner Davenport and Stevens street

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000. Surplus, $30,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

J. A. WHITING,
VETERINARY : SURGEON
And DENTIST.
Office at Joslin & Chafee's Livery.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

ONEIDA HOUSE

GUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 8:50 A. M
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:05 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 P. M
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 11:14 A. M

H. C. BRINGER, Agent.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:50 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 7:25 p. m. Dep. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 6:55 a. m. Dep. Sun.

See Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1893. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Monominee, Wausau, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and Beyond and all points in Wisconsin Central Ry.

A. E. Hodson.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 219, F. & A. M.
Stickney Block.
Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. BRINGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M.
Stickney Block.
Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. H. LASELLE, H. P.

I. O. F.
Court Juanita, 1975.
Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
ALEX. PENGEL, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

New Ads This Week.

Irvin Gray.
Spafford & Cole.
Palace Drug Store.
C. M. & W. W. Fendon.
Cash Department Store.
Lewis Hardware Company.
Crasoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

Charles Lau, of McNaughton, spent Sunday in this city.

Repairs are being made upon the Baptist church.

John Ferdon was over from Hazelhurst yesterday on business.

Prof. Hyer visited the schools at Antigo last Friday.

Pat Johnson came up from Monico and spent Sunday with his family.

Tom Laughlin, of Minocqua, was in Rhinelander Monday.

Alex. Higgins, of Eagle River, spent Sunday in this city.

Mrs. James Howe, of Pittsville, Wis., is visiting relatives in this city.

Rev. J. H. Chandler and wife, of Owatonna, Minn., are spending the week with Rhinelander friends.

Show cases, mirrors, shelving, awning, lamps, etc., for sale. Inquire at this office. a21-tf.

I. Cohen is riding a new Fowler bicycle which he received from Chicago Saturday.

A little son arrived Monday morning to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dunn.

Children's jackets in all the new styles at Crasoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

Mrs. H. Boston and children, of Stevens Point, are visiting the family of W. F. Ball.

Claude Shepard returned to New London Monday, after a three weeks' visit with his parents in this city.

A number from here left for Deerbrook Monday to fish for trout, which have been reported plentiful.

We make some big claims, but it is easy for you to test their truth or falsity.

H. D. Vaughn entertained his father, O. D. Vaughn, of Beaver Dam, over Sunday.

Miss Lottie Cole came down from Lac du Flambeau Saturday, and spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. A. LaPres.

The Congregational Ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Geo. Rummery next Wednesday afternoon, May 4, at 3 p. m.

S. J. Sebary, of the Cash Department Store, left Thursday for a visit of a few weeks with friends at Waukesha, Milwaukee and Chicago.

We are prepared to gum cross-cut saws on short notice and in first-class shape. Bring them in.
a11-tf RHINELANDER IRON CO.

Miss Lou Vaughn came down from McNaughton Saturday for a visit with her parents. She returned Monday morning.

Moving scenes in Havana, prior to and after the blowing up of the Maine, will be shown at the Grand Opera House Saturday evening, April 30, by the Cinograph. Matinee at 4:30 p. m.

A May Carnival will be given at the Grand Opera House Friday evening, May 6, which promises to be very enjoyable. A number of new and unique features will be presented, many of them exceedingly comical. Full program will be printed next week. Look out for it.

If you want to Save Money on

Wall Paper

Call and Examine Stock at

THE PALACE DRUG STORE

George Van Vorst has taken the position in Irvin Gray's store recently vacated by A. G. Heideman.

Misses Vira Shields and Ivy Rogers went to Three Lakes Saturday, and will teach school in that vicinity.

Sam Higgins received a Barnes "White Flyer" wheel last week from the factory.

Paints of every description, oils, white lead, varnishes, enamels, brushes, etc., at low prices at Jewell's.

W. D. Joslin was called to Michigan Monday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother.

Crasoe is showing an entirely new line of ladies' capes and skirts. Such prices have never been seen on this class of goods in the city.

The Lewis Hardware Co. is disposing of a number of the Crescent bicycles this season. The '97 Models are sold at a very reasonable price.

Mrs. C. R. Lee, of Woodboro, is desirous of organizing a class in china painting. Particulars may be obtained of Mrs. Geo. H. Kemp. 30-4g3

P. N. Hammer and family are now residents of the Sixth Ward. Mr. Hammer having recently purchased the Fletcher house adjoining S. Kelley's residence.

Remember we handle absolutely nothing in the way of job lots or auction goods. Our business is growing every day by selling good goods and selling them cheap.

A game of base ball is scheduled for Saturday afternoon between the high school nines of Tomahawk and Rhinelander, at the Fair grounds. The boys here say the game will be interesting and are desirous that as many attend as conveniently can. The game will be called at 2:30 p. m.

The Northwestern Yeast Company, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., are out again this year, distributing free samples of their now famous Yeast Foam. There is hardly a man, woman or child in the United States not familiar with the good qualities of this favorite bread raiser. You make no mistake when you buy Yeast Foam at 5 cents a package and refuse to take imitations.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Pocomoke City, Md. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

A meeting of the secretaries of the Fair Associations of Wausau, Merrill, Antigo and Rhinelander, was held at Wausau last week, and a circuit arranged for the coming fall exhibitions. $150 in premiums and purses will be offered. A tribe of Shawano Indians has been secured to participate in the exercises in the different cities. There will be Indian racing, medicine dances, etc. Dates for the different meetings were set as follows: Merrill, Sept. 5, 6 and 7; Wausau, Sept. 8, 9 and 10; Antigo, 12, 13 and 14; Rhinelander, Sept. 15, 16 and 17.

The blowing up of the battleship Maine will be depicted upon a twenty foot canvas at the Grand Opera House Saturday night by the Cinograph, a lightning moving picture machine. An electric current of 105 volts will supply light for the apparatus, the voltage being more than double that in use when the Veriscope was exhibiting here last Thursday night. The fourteenth round of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will also be portrayed. A large number of entertaining scenes will be shown on the canvas.

L. A. Langley left for Milwaukee Monday.

Remember the date of the May Carnival—May 6.

The Misses Kust and Hilliker will open their Bazar Millinery Friday, Saturday and Monday. Dressmaking done in connection.

E. Conley, a Milwaukee attorney transacted legal business here the first of the week. He witnessed the basket ball game at the girls' gymnasium Monday evening.

Renew acquaintance with your Shakespeare. Read Othello, Merchant of Venice, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet, and be prepared to enjoy the entertainment to be given at the Grand Opera House May 6.

A. G. Heideman, ex-member of Co. G., 2d Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, resigned his position as salesman in the store of Irvin Gray, Monday, in answer to a telegram from the Captain of the Company announcing a vacancy in the ranks. Mr. Heideman had notified the commanding officer of the company to wire him if there was an opening, and he left for Appleton immediately upon receiving word.

Chas. A. Anderson, who has been working at Robbins for the past two years, was in the city last Friday. Mr. Anderson will not return to Robbins, having accepted a position as yard foreman with James McIntyre at Barkley. Mr. Frank Rice is refitting his old mill and will build a new planing mill, and will do the sawing and dressing for Mr. McIntyre, who has about a four years' cut, and will build about six miles of logging railroad to facilitate the work.

A copy of the "Skagway News," published at Skagway, Alaska, was handed to us the first of the week. It is a seven column folio, neatly printed on a good grade of flat paper, is well filled with news, and has a large number of very tasty advertisements. The price of subscription is $3.00 per year, single copy ten cents. An article in the paper stated that Major Walsh, of the Northwestern Mounted Police, had reduced the supply limit from 1000 pounds of provisions to 600 pounds, and that the reduction was hailed with joy by many intending miners who could not afford to lay in the large quantity formerly necessary. The report heralding the reduction also stated that as soon as the river opened and the danger of floating ice had passed, that the provision limit would be entirely removed. A minstrel entertainment was advertised, the small admission fee of $1.00 being charged. The artists were all of Skagway origin. A modern hack had been brought to the city from Seattle, it being the first vehicle of the kind to enter Alaska territory. Church notes galore were published. The city already boasts of almost every known branch of business, and new branches are materializing daily. An item depicting the shooting of a bar tender evidenced the fact that the city was not so much different from other mining centers. The man was shot in the back and instantly killed.

This office received a box of beautiful cut flowers from the greenhouses of N. Greivelding, at Merrill, Monday morning, and the samples of what can be furnished in that line as near home as Merrill, are all that can be desired. A few prices given below show that the rates at this greenhouse are as reasonable as can be had:

Best Carnations, per dozen 75c
Next size carnations, per dozen 50c
Roses, per dozen 50c
Pansy Plants, per dozen 5c
Cabbage plants, per dozen 5c
Celery plants, per dozen 5c
Tomato plants, per dozen 5c
Tomato plants in pots, 5 cents each.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

. . . PAINTS . . .

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

Episcopal Church.

Sunday services at St. Augustine's Mission are as follows: 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. and Sunday School at noon.

On Sunday next, (May 1) Infant Baptism will be administered at the morning service.

C. M. HITCHCOCK,
Deacon-in-charge.

To Wrestle May 7.

The date of the wrestling match mentioned last week, to come off at the Grand Opera House, between Fred. Beel, of Marshfield, and Eli Hamblin, of Eau Claire, has been set for Saturday evening, May 7. The match will be an exceptionally interesting one. Beel has vanquished every wrestler he has met with the single exception of Evan Lewis, the "strangler," and it took the latter twenty-eight minutes to earn the judge's decision on the last fall. His latest victory was over Rhinehold Schott, of Watertown, at Stevens Point, last week. The match was for the state championship.

Hamblin has been in training ever since his go here with Wm. Clark, and has been thoroughly posted by the latter on many points which will stand him well in hand. He is in splendid condition and with the knowledge recently attained will enter the match with every confidence of coming out best man.

The exhibition will be for $25.00 a side and gate receipts.

Rhinelander Rough Riders.

Rhinelander will be represented in the coming struggle for Cuban liberty by a company of men that will reflect credit upon the city and county. Two of the Central Hose Company boys—Dempster Cole and L. A. Langley—recently sent inquiries to Dr. Frank Powell, of LaCrosse, regarding the organization of a body of men for service under him, the inquiry being actuated by an article in one of the Milwaukee papers stating that the ranks of the "Rough Riders," a body of cavalrymen under command of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) would be swelled by additions from the state. Dr. Frank Powell, who has supervision of the recruiting, telegraphed the boys that he would accept them upon their own terms, and advised them to gather together all the men they could. The Milwaukee company is being recruited by Wm. Schilke, an ex-lieutenant of police, formerly an officer of Troop L of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry. The men will all hold themselves for a call from the government.

When the regiment is filled to its war footing, the roster will be forwarded to Gov. Scofield by Dr. Powell, with the request that the regiment be called upon as the first volunteers from this state. Maj. John Stevenson, of Gov. Scofield's staff, is acting as Dr. Powell's secretary, and the officers in charge of the movement are confident of being called into service with the first. The regiment will be held at the disposal of the government, not as an independent command. It is generally believed that it will constitute the senior regiment of Buffalo Bill's brigade.

Among those from here who have signified their intention of joining, prior to the receipt of enlistment blanks, are Dempster Cole, Lester Langley, Harve Tuttle, William Holmes, Joseph Kehoe, George Fenning and Charles Harrigan.

Could Always Prove His Innocence.

The Rev. Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist, was holding a series of meetings at a church whose pastor was noted for his lack of good looks. One evening at a revival service, as he was talking about the sin of hypocrisy and duplicity, he—in a sudden gleam of characteristic humor—turned round to the pastor, sitting in the pulpit behind him, and said, amid a whirlwind of laughter:

"Well, John, your congregation can never accuse you of being a two-faced man, can they? For the Lord knows that if you had another face you'd wear it, wouldn't you?"—May Ladies' Home Journal.

Saw Mill Bargain.

For sale at a fraction of its cost, or for lease, a first-class modern band saw mill of fifty thousand capacity, standing at Stella, Oneida county, Wis. Apply to Schroth & Ahrens, Winona, Minn., or to W. S. Milton, Gagen, Wis. 4t

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

JOHN ROSS,
Practical Horseshoer
AND
GENER'L BLACKSMITH

Shoeing horses that interfere or have weak or deformed feet a specialty. A share of your patronage solicited. Shops on King street, opposite Rapids Barn.

I have also opened up my wagon and buggy repair shop where all work in that line will be done neatly at very reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work left in my care.

$00 DINE

IS THE DIRECT ROUTE TO
CANADIAN PROVINCES
AND NEW ENGLAND,
POINTS EAST NEW YORK.
Solid Vestibuled Train to Montreal.
Only Through Sleeper to Boston.

THE SOO-PACIFIC is the ONLY LINE OFFERING 5 ROUTES TO THE Klondyke

Subscribe for the Klondyke Bulletin, Issued Mondays. Send 6c stamps to

W. R. CALLAWAY,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

Saying Nothing and Sawing Wood!

That's the way we do business. Our prices talk. The cost of an article is of little importance—the worth of it is the vital question. We aim to be the best in quality, not the lowest in price.

They Fit! That's what sells our goods

Rhinelander Tailoring Co.

NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools, hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Leave Orders for Cut Flowers

At Ashton's.

Did you know that we sell Candy.....

We have just received a stock of the Finest Candy manufactured.
"Alle Go" Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Henriettas,
Chocolate Ting-a-ling, Box Candy,
Finest in the city, 25c half lb.

We also sell Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pencils, Pens and all kinds of school supplies. Scale Books, Cards, Lumber Leads, etc. Typewriters Supplies. Finest line of Cigars, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco in the city.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

PAUL BROWNE

INSURANCE,

Over 200 of the finest residence lots in the city and many of the best business sites for sale. Time given purchasers who intend building.

Real Estate,
Abstracts,
Loans. . .

Only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands.

Money advanced on improved real estate at 40 per cent. of its value on from 1 to 5 years time. 8 to 10 per cent.

For Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging call on WILLIAM CLARK, THE PAINT MAN, King Street.

Lot	Blk	Sec	T.	R.	Ext
Part of Mill lot D					
71 rods East to the					
of the original plat					
of the village of					
Rhinelander, being					
the east 199 ft. of					
the north 264 ft. of					
lot 1, Block 1, as					
platted by M. E. Keenan					
and wife May H.					
1899, described as					
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cing at a point					
on the line be-					
tween Mill lots D					
and C, exclu-					
ding the portion					
of said Mill lot D					
conveyed to M. E.					
Keenan, thence					
east 199 feet of said					
S line to a point					
about 60 feet due					
south of beginning,					
thence west about					
60 feet to place of					
beginning.					
All of the undivi-					
ded portion of Mill					
lot D and C, ex-					
cept that part of					
Mill lot D sold to					
M. E. Keenan and					
John Hafer, and					
Mill lot C sold to					
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NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

MARCH, April and May are the warmest months of the year on the great plateau of Mexico. They come at the end of the dry season. After the rains begin, the last of May, or early in June, the air is pure, there is no dust, and the temperature is always delightful.

WITH an apparatus called the myophone a French scientist has proved that the nerves may live many hours after the death of the body. The sound in the instrument shows that a nerve may act on a muscle, in a state of electric excitability, without producing more than simple molecular vibration.

MISS LONG, eldest daughter of the secretary of the navy, who, several months ago, decided to give up the allurements of Washington society and begin a course of study in medicine at the Johns Hopkins university, has announced to her friends her intention of volunteering her services as nurse in the event of war.

A CRITIC'S theory lately revived in Italy is that the sap of a tree ebbs and flows in sympathy with the tides of the ocean. A grower of vines and fruit trees says that no tree should be lopped or pruned except during the hours of ebb tide. He has taken 14 years to come to this conclusion and now always acts upon it.

ADMIRAL BUNCE, of the Brooklyn navy yard, in speaking of women in times of war, said the other day: "A few bright, cheery, good women will do more to keep civilization and chivalry alive in a camp than any number of rules and regulations. Their ministerings will make victory brighter, defeat easier and death less horrible."

MANY young society women of New York have applied as helpers at the Red Cross hospital preparatory to a call for arms. The names of more than 150 applicants have been registered during the past week, including many trained nurses, from as far distant as Illinois, others from New Jersey and Long Island, but the majority from the Presbyterian, New York and Believue hospitals.

AT a meeting of ex-confederate soldiers in Owensboro, Ky., the other day one of the speakers, Jerry Small, made a happy hit when he said: "I speak my own sentiments truly, and I believe it to be the sentiments of every ex-confederate soldier, when I say that we tried for four years to whip Uncle Sam, and now we shall refuse to allow somebody else to come here and do what we couldn't do ourselves."

THE famous Bonanza creek and the more famous Eldorado creek, where gold was discovered in the Klondike, are very like ordinary everyday creeks in appearance. "Stick George" Cormack and his squaw's relatives camped on the creek for dinner one day, and somehow got to digging and washed out some gold. He went to Forty-mile and made a claim for discovery, and soon the news spread like wildfire.

WOOLTON WINDMILL, a historic landmark in Liverpool, Eng., was recently destroyed by fire caused by the friction of the sails, which were sent around with terrific rapidity by the heavy gale. The flour mill adjoining, with its valuable contents, was also destroyed. A grand spectacle was presented when the burning sails were whirling around. They ultimately fell on the steam mill adjoining, setting it on fire.

MRS. SADI M. JOHNSTONE, of Woolside, L. I., has six sons, and in the event of war with Spain every one of them will fight for his country. Her oldest boy is ordnance officer on the United States cruiser Raleigh, attached to the Asiatic squadron at Hong Hong. Four others are members of the naval reserve, and the youngest boy, who is assistant postmaster at Woolside, has enlisted in the Seventeenth separate company of Flushing.

THERE are in America today two machines that promise to create more stir in American cycle racing circles than will be created by the presence of all the foreign champions now here or on the way. These are the electric pacing machines of the famous tandem team, Jalau brothers—the only two, it is claimed, that are in existence to-day. The speed of the machines is not known, but a mile a minute on a properly banked track, it is claimed, is not impossible.

THE strain upon the nerves of the queen regent is great at present. Her couch is indeed not a bed of roses. The emotion to which for once she gave way told much at the Theater Royal a few evenings ago, when the gratitude of the entire audience burst forth, and the gentlewoman who has always done all in her power for Spain and peace received an ovation rarely given to a woman, perhaps never before to a foreigner. The chief amusement of the queen regent is the opera, and she occasionally attends a dramatic performance.

IN the New York supreme court the other day the profit in a Bicent dinner in the Bowery, Chatham square and such places played an important part in a suit for separation. Catherine Taylor accused her husband, George Washington Taylor, of cruelty. In giving her testimony Mrs. Taylor said her husband had $600,000, all of which had been made in supplying a hungry and not too discriminating public with Bicent dinners. This great fortune, she said, was amassed solely through her energy and business capacity, after several years of hard labor.

WAR WITH SPAIN BEGINS

The Dons Throw Down the Gauntlet at Madrid by Dismissing American Minister.

UNCLE SAM TAKES IT UP IMMEDIATELY.

A Proclamation by the President Announces the Blockading of Havana—A Call for Troops—More Prizes Taken—Morro Castle Opens Fire—Other War News.

Washington, April 22.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by congress. The stirring events of Wednesday were succeeded Thursday with rapidity by others of equal importance, culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from Thursday, April 21, 1898.

Responsibility Is Spain's.

Two minutes after the opening of the state department Thursday morning came word from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government, having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the president's ultimatum, he had asked for his passports. The administration in a public statement announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

Cuban Ports Blockaded.

Washington, April 22.—The following proclamation, announcing a blockade of Cuban ports, was issued Friday:

"By the President of the United States: A Proclamation. Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by the congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the president of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

"Whereas, in carrying into effect said resolution, the president of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports of said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted, and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast, between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching said ports, or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will indorse on her register the fact, and the date, of such warning, where such indorsement was made; and if the same vessels shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

"Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed 20 days to leave therefrom.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President.

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

A CALL FOR TROOPS.

President McKinley Asks for the Enlistment of 125,000 Men.

Washington, April 23.—The president Saturday issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 troops, to serve two years, unless sooner discharged.

From all over the country comes the answer to the call for 125,000 volunteers. Governors of several states telegraphed to the war department that their quota could be easily doubled or trebled. All want to know if they cannot be permitted to furnish an extra regiment or so. These messages were very cheering to the officials of the war department, but since there are so many who desire to fight it will be necessary to hold each state strictly to its own quota. Answers to this effect were sent out.

Quota by States.

While it is the purpose of the war department to secure only national guardsmen as far as possible under this first call for volunteers, yet in states where there are no national guards or where the number falls below the quota stated in the call, the states will be expected to supply the volunteers regardless of their lack of organization. In fact, this must be done under the law. On the basis of Saturday's call for 125,000 men the various states and territories, including the District of Columbia, will be called upon to supply each the following number of volunteers:

Alabama	2,50	New Hampshire	522
Arkansas	1,07	New Jersey	2,062
California	2,22	New York	12,312
Colorado	1,28	North Carolina	2,584
Connecticut	1,67	North Dakota	631
Delaware	51	Ohio	7,224
Florida	50	Oregon	522
Georgia	3,171	Pennsylvania	10,709
Idaho	222	South Carolina	1,116
Illinois	7,67	South Dakota	1,150
Indiana	4,64	Rhode Island	210
Iowa	3,522	Tennessee	2,760
Kansas	2,97	Texas	4,309
Kentucky	3,45	Utah	522
Louisiana	1,96	Vermont	454
Maine	1,26	Virginia	3,512
Maryland	1,02	Washington	1,175
Massachusetts	4,22	West Virginia	1,150
Michigan	2,98	Wisconsin	3,224
Minnesota	2,074	Wyoming	522
Mississippi	2,22	Arizona	522
Missouri	4,41	Dist. of Columbia	522
Montana	522	New Mexico	522
Nebraska	1,07	Oklahoma	522
Nevada	522		

Aid from the Insurgents.

Secretary Sherman said Sunday that it was his expectation that for the present and the immediate future the insurgent army would do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. He added the statement that there was no intention of taking the militiamen and new recruits into Cuba until thoroughly inured to the hardships of actual military life and that probably the regulars also would be held in this country until later in the season. The secretary expressed the opinion that Admiral Sampson's fleet would take the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's army and that there would thereafter be perfect cooperation between those two organizations in conducting the war against the common enemy. "The insurgents are the best men for this service at present," said the secretary, "and they can be trusted to do zealous work when well armed and well clothed." He said it was his understanding that this government would furnish the arms and munitions of war to fit out several regiments of the insurgents in good shape and to put the entire Cuban army in good fighting trim.

Blockade Established.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—According to dispatch boats which have just reached this port from the United States fleet the port of Havana is blockaded, but otherwise the situation is unchanged. Contrary to reports previously received these boats say that not a shot has yet been fired by either side.

Morro Opens Fire.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 25.—The batteries at Havana fired ten shots at the fleet on Friday night. No reply was made.

During the early morning Sunday the Morro Castle batteries again opened fire on the fleet, but without the slightest effect. There have been no casualties among our forces up to this hour and not a single shot has been fired against the batteries.

Instructions Not for an Attack.

Washington, April 25.—Rear Admiral Sampson's orders respecting the reduction of Havana contemplate no immediate bombardment of that city. The guns which comprise the batteries protecting the city may shoot as much as they please at the ships hovering at the entrance of the harbor, but there will be no return fire at present. It is by means of the blockade now in progress that the department proposes to pave the way toward procuring the capitulation of Havana. How long the blockade will be maintained and when the combined land and naval forces will make their attack upon the city is a matter of pure speculation at this time.

Cruiser Topeka Is Safe.

London, April 25.—The United States cruiser Topeka is safe. It was not the cruiser which collided with the Albatross Tuesday evening after leaving Falmouth. The steamer Jessamind, British, has arrived at Cardiff in a damaged condition. She reports having been in collision with the Albatross.

More Prizes Taken.

Biloxi, Miss., April 25.—The revenue cutter Winona, which left this port Saturday, captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship island.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—Two more valuable prizes have been captured by United States ships. The cruiser Detroit seized the Spanish liner Catalina, which is valued at $500,000, and the warship Helena overtook and captured the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover 100 miles out of Havana, and, in charge of a prize crew, she reached this port. Her value is placed at $284,000.

Gomez to Cooperate.

New York, April 25.—A letter from Gen. Gomez says he will be in front of Havana before April 29 with 30,000 men.

Will Respect Blockade.

Washington, April 25.—Members of the diplomatic corps say that no question can be raised as to the right of the United States to declare a blockade. This being conceded, foreign powers will accept it as binding.

Fleet to Go to Philippines.

In anticipation of the declaration of war the American fleet at Hong-Kong has been ordered to leave that port and start for the Philippines. Immediately after congress acts dispatches will be sent to Hong-Kong ordering the fleet to seize the Philippine islands without delay and capture or destroy all Spanish ships there. The resolution of intervention passed by congress did not justify a hostile movement against the faraway Philippine islands, nor did it justify either the seizure or blockade of Puerto Rico. Both of these naval movements will be entered upon as part of the general war against Spain.

Tabernacle Burned.

London, April 24.—Spurgeon's tabernacle was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It was opened in 1861, and was made famous by Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who died in 1892. It had 30 mission halls and schools, in addition to almshouses, connected with it. Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, brother of the distinguished divine, is the pastor, having occupied that position since 1894.

Shot by Her Lover.

Oshkosh, Wis., April 25.—Birdie Fox was shot by her lover, George Miles, Sunday and died a few hours later. After shooting Miss Fox, Miles shot himself in the breast and will die. The shooting was the result of a quarrel. Miles is the son of one of the leading citizens of Oshkosh.

Mosby Wants to Take Part.

San Francisco, April 24.—Col. John S. Mosby, of guerrilla fame, who is now a resident of this city, has wired to Gen. Miles for authority to raise a battalion or regiment of volunteers for special service in the front.

New Postmaster General.

Washington, April 25.—Charles Emory Smith has taken the oath as postmaster-general. Mr. Gary resigned because of ill health.

Governor Will Lead.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21. Gov. Atkinson announced Wednesday that in the event of war he would lead the Georgia militia to the front.

SPAIN DECLARES FOR WAR

Decree of the Government Published Announcing Hostilities with the United States.

RESERVES THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING

All Treaties with the American Republic Are Annulled and American Ships Are Warned to Leave Castilian Ports in Thirty Days—Full Text of the Proclamation.

Madrid, April 25.—The Spanish government has formally recognized the state of war that exists between Spain and the United States. A royal decree was gazetted here Sunday announcing that diplomatic relations between the two nations had been broken off and a state of war begun. The decree is as follows:

"Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and the state of war having begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise which must be precisely defined chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict.

"We have observed with strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first by organizing immediately a force of cruisers auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy."

Following is a summary of the more important of the five clauses outlining the rules Spain will observe during the war:

"Clause 1. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and amity of October 27, 1795, and the protocol of January 12, 1877, and all other agreements, treaties or conventions in force between the two countries.

"Clause 2. From the publication of these presents 20 days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free of hindrance.

"Clause 3. Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the declaration of Paris, the government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

"1. Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise except contraband of war.

"2. Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

"3. A blockade to be obligatory must be effective—viz.: It must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

"4. The Spanish government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers which will cooperate with the navy according to the needs of the campaign and will be under naval control.

"5. In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war, under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published.

"6. Defines what is included in contraband of war, naming weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and, in general, all the appliances used in war.

"7. To be regarded and judged as pirates with all the rigor of the law are captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crews of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States."

Des Moines Does Right Thing.

Des Moines, Ia., April 22.—The city council has passed a resolution ordering that all city employes who volunteer or enter the service of the United States be allowed sixty days' pay from the time of enlistment, and upon their return bearing an honorable discharge that they be reinstated in the positions from which they resigned.

Rush to Enlist at London.

London, April 21. — The rush of applicants for enlistment in the United States army or navy was continued Wednesday. Between 40 and 50 English and Irish sailors or soldiers, or would-be soldiers or sailors, applied for enlistment at the United States consulate Wednesday morning.

Death of Richard Smith.

Cincinnati, April 22.—Richard Smith, aged 77 years, formerly president of the Gazette and later of the Commercial Gazette, died Thursday night at his residence here. Mr. Smith resided here since 1841 and was prominent in politics and other affairs till he lost his sight a few years ago.

Colored Murderer Hanged.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 22.—John B. Lamb (colored), who shot and killed Abraham Jackson (colored) during a drunken brawl of railroad laborers at Unity, Pa., last September, was hanged in the county courtyard at 10:23 a. m. Lamb met his fate calmly.

Shot Himself.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 22.—Charles Beverly, editor of the Statesman Press, the morning daily of this city, shot himself through the head Thursday afternoon. Beverly was at one time publisher of the Jefferson Souvenir, and was once clerk of the Iowa senate.

Called Back.

Brussels, April 25.—The count of Flanders, has telegraphed his son, Prince Albert of Belgium (heir presumptive to the Belgian throne), now traveling in the United States, to return to Belgium immediately.

Train Held Up.

Oro Grande, Cal., April 21.—A train was held up on the Santa Fe road near here and the mail car was rifled. During the affray Engineer Gifford and Paul Jones, one of the robbers, were killed.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending April 23.

Great Britain and France have formally announced neutrality.

The town of Alton, Ky., was almost entirely swept away by fire.

The democrats of Illinois have postponed their state convention from May 17 to July 12.

Gov. Bushnell has ordered the Ohio national guard to be recruited to its maximum strength, 8,500.

Senator Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi, died in Washington of typhoid pneumonia, aged 67 years.

Gen. Woodford reached Paris after an exciting trip from Madrid. At some points his train was stoned.

The populists of the Eighteenth Illinois district have nominated Ferdinand Morse, of Greenville, for congress.

The Minneapolis and the Columbia of the flying squadron sailed from Hampton Roads on an unknown mission.

Chris Merry was hanged in the county jail in Chicago for the murder of his wife, Pauline Ballou Merry, on November 19 last.

In a freight train wreck at Fairport, N. Y., Conductor John Hare, Fireman Frank Dowd and Brakeman E. Jones were killed.

The Ohio legislature has decided that the exposition to be held in 1903 celebrating the state centennial shall be held in Toledo.

The general assembly of Rhode Island, without a vote in opposition, passed a resolution appropriating $150,000 for the nation's defense.

The Ohio legislature has given trial juries the option of saying whether a first-degree murderer should be executed or imprisoned for life.

Boone Spencer, in jail at Murray, Ky., was visited by his wife and when inside the cell she cut her throat and Spencer cut his own, both dying in a few minutes.

Prominent Americans in South Africa have offered to raise 2,000 men and to pay their transportation to any destination the American government may designate.

The steamer State of Texas left New York with the "Red Cross" flag flying, bound for Key West. The steamer is loaded with supplies for the reconcentrados in Cuba.

Gov. Murray, of Newfoundland, issued a neutrality proclamation warning British subjects against violation of the neutrality laws, as a state of war exists between Spain and the United States.

PRAIRIES ABLAZE.

Great Losses of Live Stock Reported—Flames Sweep Over Entire Rosebud Indian Reservation.

Chamberlain, S. D., April 23.—Parties arriving from White river bring details of a disastrous prairie fire which swept over practically the whole of the Rosebud Indian reservation, destroying hundreds if not thousands of head of cattle and horses. So far as known no Indians lost their lives. The fire swept over the greater part of a region 80 miles long and 60 wide, extending to the Nebraska line.

Supports United States.

Vienna, April 25. — The Deutsche Zeitung, the Pan Germanic organ, contrary to most papers, supports the United States on the grounds that "After Berlin and Vienna, New York ranks as the largest German town in the world," and also because the "United States represents liberty as opposed to absolutism."

Double Suicide in Jail.

Murray, Ky., April 25.—Boone Spencer, in jail for horse stealing, was visited by his wife Saturday, and when inside the cell she cut her throat with a razor and Spencer cut his with a knife, both dying in a few minutes. The suicides were committed before the eyes of the jailer, who was powerless to prevent it.

Expresses His Appreciation.

London, April 25.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that he has had an interview with President McKinley, who sent to England a message similar to that sent on Saturday through Mr. Smalley to the Times, President McKinley declaring that America could not forget England's good will.

Lost Overboard.

Philadelphia, April 25.—The British ship Aighburth, Capt. John Jones, which arrived here Sunday evening from Java, reports having lost overboard Chief Officer Evan Richards and John Miller, a seaman, during a typhoon in the Indian ocean on December 7.

His Shortage $116,000.

San Francisco, April 22. — Latest developments show City Treasurer Widler's shortage to be $116,000, instead of $100,000 as first reported. Widler, who admits the shortage, claims he took the money to invest in mines, his investments coming out badly.

Refused Cargo of Gun Cotton.

Liverpool, April 25.—A steamship of the Beaver line, sailing Saturday, refused to take a cargo of gun cotton, lead and alloyed metal, believed to be intended for the use of the United States government.

Mexico Will Be Neutral.

City of Mexico, April 21.—Mexico will preserve a strictly neutral attitude in case hostilities begin. Spaniards here generally appear to feel gloomy over the situation.

Hayti Will Not Aid Spain.

New York, April 21. — A dispatch to the World from Port Au Prince, Hayti, says: Hayti will not aid Spain in procuring supplies. Spain has no coal in Hayti.

Navy Secures Morgan's Yacht.

Washington, April 22.—The navy has purchased Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, and also the yacht Penelope, of Boston, and tug Philadelphia.

WORK DONE IN CONGRESS

Busy and Exciting Times for the National Law-Makers in the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

DAILY SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Cuban Question Is the One of Greatest Importance in Both the Senate and the House—Other Matter That Are Being Considered and Disposed Of.

Washington, April 19.—By a vote of 42 to 25 the senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Allen (Neb.) introduced a bill in the senate yesterday to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba, and Senator Hawley (Conn.) introduced a bill to increase the military strength of the United States. Vice President Hobart signed the Cuban joint resolutions. Adjourned to the 21st.

Washington, April 22.—In the senate yesterday the naval appropriation and the sundry civil bills were passed and a joint resolution was adopted giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal and other war material. A bill to restore to citizenship in the United States Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late President Grant, was also passed.

Washington, April 23.—The senate yesterday adopted the conference report on the volunteer army bill and then adjourned out of respect to Senator Walthall's memory.

Washington, April 25. — No business was transacted in the senate on Saturday, time being occupied in paying respects to the memory of the late Senator Walthall, of Mississippi.

The House.

Washington, April 19.—In the house yesterday the senate joint resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, but not of the present republic of Cuba, was adopted by a vote of 310 to 6.

Washington, April 20.—Speaker Reed signed the Cuban joint resolutions and they were sent to President McKinley. No other business was transacted in the house yesterday.

Washington, April 21.—In the house yesterday Secretary Pruden announced that President McKinley had signed the Cuban resolution, and a bill was passed authorizing the president to call for volunteers and providing for the organization of the volunteer army. A joint resolution was introduced to readmit to citizenship Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late Gen. Grant.

Washington, April 22.—The joint resolution to prohibit the exportation of coal and other war material and the bill to restore Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to American citizenship were passed in the house yesterday.

Washington, April 23.—In the house yesterday the report of the conferees on the volunteer army bill was agreed to. In the contested election case of Patterson against Carmack from the Memphis (Tenn.) district the house declined to disturb Mr. Carmack in possession of the seat.

Washington, April 25. — The army reorganization bill was passed in the house on Saturday. It is as follows:

The army shall be reorganized into the three-battalion formation and the 25 regiments of the infantry arm of the service are to be recruited up to a total of 25,500 enlisted men. The recruitment is authorized of ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 16,477 men and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 732 enlisted men, including two noncommissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service when at a maximum strength of 61,000.

The war revenue bill was reported by the ways and means committee as follows:

A $500,000,000 loan is provided in the form of three per cent. bonds to run not less than ten years nor more than 20 at the pleasure of the government. One hundred million dollar certificates of indebtedness to bear three per cent. interest are also provided for.

Chairman Dingley made the following statement regarding the revenue to be raised from the bill: "The ways and means committee estimate that the increased revenue that would be derived from the war measure proposed would be $80,000,000 to $100,000,000, distributed as follows:

"Fermented liquors, $33,000,000; tobacco, $15,000,000; cigars, $5,000,000; dealers in tobacco and cigars, $2,000,000; stamp taxes on documents, telegrams, etc., $25,000,000; stamp tax on wines, mineral waters, etc., undetermined. Tonnage tax on vessels engaged in foreign trade, $3,000,000.

"Tea and coffee are not touched, as all the measures proposed for war revenue are internal revenue taxes."

Bank Robbed.

Delaware, O., April 25.—The Scioto savings bank of Ostrander, seven miles west of this city, was entered by four burglars early Saturday morning, who blew open the safe and secured $1,200 in cash, $5,000 in bankable paper and a lot of jewelry. The men escaped with a stolen horse and buggy.

Their Insurance Good.

Rock Island, Ill., April 20.—The executive council of the Modern Woodmen of America, in session here decided that any of its 500,000 members could enlist in support of the government of the United States in a war with Spain without invalidating their insurance.

Noted Army Nurse Dead.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 21.—Laura Haviland, one of the foremost workers in the anti-slavery cause before the war and a nurse during the war, died here Wednesday, aged 89 years.

STANDARD OF SPAIN.

At Last It Must Leave the Western Hemisphere Forever.

After Centuries of Savagery and Barbarity the Cruel Spaniards Are About to Receive Their Just Deserts.

[Special Washington Letter.]

From the day of the declaration of President Cleveland that the United States had a right to interfere with the brutal conduct of the war in Cuba it was inevitable that the crisis between Spain and the United States should some day culminate.

The report of the senate committee on foreign relations on the resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic gave to the American people and to the world statements of facts which had not been developed by investigation or by the public press. That report showed to the world that the warfare of the Spaniards was reduced to the savagery of murdering little children and torturing innocent women in a manner too horrible to be described in polite language.

The fiendishness of the Spanish race has no parallel in the history of the civilized world. Those people have had their churches, their priests, bishops, their cathedrals and all of the developed paraphernalia for the dissemination of the Christian religion—a religion of love. And yet, as the centuries passed and intelligence of right was disseminated, the Spaniards became worse and apparently less capable of refinement of feeling.

The crusaders buckled sword in a cause no more holy than the cause of humanity which has led the United States into armed conflict with the assassins of our sailors, the torturers of the Cubans and the murderers of the Aztecs and Peruvians.

The people of this country have been impatient and their representatives have received scores and hundreds of telegrams and letters manifesting the impatience of the people; and for a time the president himself was assailed in public prints, on the street corners and throughout the entire country because he did not take speedy action to avenge the destruction of the battleship Maine and the villainous murder of our sailors.

We in Washington, who understand the situation, have not been impatient with the president at all. We understand that this great country, like a giant as compared with Spain, had been bound and manacled by penuriousness. Congressional appropriations had been so small and niggardly that our sea coast defenses were practically dismantled; while our war vessels were without shot, shell or powder with which to make the great guns effective. President McKinley understood this matter thoroughly. Although he was as anxious as any citizen of the country to drive from this peaceful continent the savages of Spain, he maintained a dignified silence, resorted to the delays of diplomacy, and held congress in check until the army and navy were well equipped and ready to strike the blow.

Only as late as April 2 the defenses of the national capital were completed. On that Saturday afternoon the secretary of war, with leading army officers, went down the river to make final tests of the disappearing guns near Fort Washington and Sheridan's point. The guns were found to be in position, ready for business, and several shots were fired.

These great guns are situated on slightly rising knolls, in solid masonry, 200 feet from the river's brink. No rifled cannon on earth could penetrate the heavy clay soil to that depth. Within the masonry are built disappearing gun carriages, which work perfectly. By turning a lever the gun and carriage, weighing a total of about 200,000 pounds, gradually rise to the surface, a button is pressed, the gun is fired, and the recoil causes it to settle gently back into its place.

Each gun is loaded and sighted down in that masonry cavern. The river is platted, and the aim is taken to strike any object entering a certain plat. It is marvelous to see the gunners down there, sighting their great guns by mathematics.

Three shots were fired, at distances of three miles, five miles and seven miles, and the points indicated in the river were struck with absolute precision. The guns belch forth 600 pounds of solid metal, and hurl them that distance with as much accuracy as an experienced rifleman would pick off an enemy at a distance of 100 yards.

There are seven of these guns. Their exact location has never been given, and will not be given for publication. They are on the Virginia and Maryland shores of the Potomac; and no fleet of war vessels could pass up the channel after coming within their range. They have a clear sweep of the Potomac for ten miles, and the guns have power to throw their masses of metal a distance of 14 miles.

The scenery about them is beautiful, picturesque and peaceful. Smooth sloping swards of grass greet the eye. There are trees, shrubbery and hedge fences in sight; but no sign of cannons or fortifications. The enemy could take no aim, unless at the cannons while they are for a second on the surface, in the act of firing. It takes 10 seconds for a shot to go seven miles. The guns are perfectly safe from the enemy.

And in addition to these batteries the submarine mines which have been laid in the channel of the Potomac would prove to be powerful enough to destroy any ships of war in the world. At last the national capital is safe from attack by water.

During the past two months of hasty preparation defenses for our larger cities have been completed. Because of the necessity of this work the president has sought delay. He has also prayed and hoped for peace. Our people have been too anxious for war, too anxious to rush into hostilities. As a matter of fact, if this country had undertaken to at once avenge the crime which was committed in Havana harbor we would have been humiliated by temporary defeat at the hands of the perpetrators of that crime.

Everyone vividly remembers the shock which filled our land when news came of the explosion of the Maine; and the president was advised by many men of prominence to at once send our fleet to bombard Havana, and arbitrate afterwards. But he wisely forebore and resisted such counselors.

Every day of delay made this country stronger and made Spain weaker. Our resources were being developed; and all the while the financially and morally rotten government at Madrid was growing weaker. The president sought to quiet our people by diplomatically overlooking the Maine disaster. But he and all of us realized that the starvation of the Cubans was set aside in the public mind, and the Maine disaster was foremost. Over all, sternly searching for the truth, was the piercing eye of the American eagle.

Finally the senate committee on foreign relations held an investigation which demonstrated and fixed the responsibility for that awful crime. From the moment of the publication of that report there was but one sentiment among our people, and that was for revenge. They called not for reparation. The Spaniards might have given us back our battleship, in effect, by paying indemnity; but the criminals could not give us back our sailors. Poor fellows! They died in the service of their country, without having an opportunity to fire a shot in defense of themselves, in defense of the flag, or in defense of the national honor.

One of the most effective utterances in congress concerning the Maine disaster was delivered by a young congressman from the Mississippi valley, who dramatically quoted these lines of Kipling:

"Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet;
Lest we forget; lest we forget."

That sentiment pervaded the land. It permeated the atmosphere of the capital city. It was on the lips and in the hearts of all as we calmly awaited the long delayed report of the naval court of inquiry. It was repeated to the president and to the members of the cabinet. It was recited in our public schools; and all public men prayed for patience on the part of the people and for patriotic determination to remember the crime, and punish it.

After many centuries of misrule, savagery, barbarity, there came a time when "Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," was quoted; and the human instrumentality for the divine vengeance upon a people that thrived upon crime was the republic which grew upon the soil of the hemisphere which had been discovered by Columbus. This vengeance is for the brutal ingratitude of Spain to the discoverer; for the crimes committed by the freebooters Cortez, Pixarro and other eminent criminals sent here by Spain to spread devastation throughout the land; criminals who marked and blazed their pathways with the blood of innocent aborigines. The original inhabitants of America were uncivilized; but it was Spain that made them savages. And now the flag of that country must leave this hemisphere forever. Thank God!

When Cuba is free and independent let us all take a day together and sing the long-meter doxology, with unction: "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

SMITH D. FRY.

TWO SAMPLES OF SPANISH BARBARITY.
(How Political Offenders and Heretics Were Punished in Spain Not so Very Long Ago.)

A Test of Influence.

Irene—She seems to have very little influence with her husband.

May—Indeed?

Irene—Yes; she never can get him to spend more than he can afford.—Puck.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Strange Case.

Herman Schultz, who has just served out his term of three years at the Waupun prison for the crime of arson, was taken to Milwaukee for examination by physicians. For 14 months he has not spoken a word, and nothing can induce him to speak. Whether it is feigned or real muteness the physicians will try to find out. He is still held as a prisoner, because he may be sent to an insane asylum if it be shown that his inability to speak is due to some mental derangement.

Grocery Elect Officers.

The Wisconsin Wholesale Grocers' association held its annual meeting in Milwaukee and elected officers as follows:

President, Ira P. Smith, Milwaukee; first vice president, John J. Hogan, La Crosse; second vice president, Edward Dewey, Milwaukee; secretary, F. J. Bickert, Milwaukee; treasurer, August F. Inbusch, Milwaukee; directors, Mitchell Jenness, Green Bay; William Rowe, Eau Claire; William Hoffmann, Milwaukee; J. E. Host and Edward Dewey, Milwaukee.

Divorced Three Times.

Mrs. Cora Schulz has been granted a divorce from H. C. Schulz, a hardware merchant in Kenosha, and has been given $2,200 as alimony. The case has attracted attention from the fact that this is the third time that Mr. Schulz has been divorced. From his first wife he was twice divorced. The second Mrs. Schulz also had been divorced when she married Mr. Schulz.

A Strike Ended.

The strike at the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company's mill in Chippewa Falls has been settled. The state board of arbitration aided in bringing about this result. The men have resumed work. They will continue to work 11 hours, but will receive an extra compensation of 15 cents a day through the whole scale. The strikers numbered about 400.

Half a Block Burned.

Fire at Oconomowoc destroyed all buildings on the south half of the block next north of the freight depot and between Walnut and Silver Lake streets. The principal structures were the Oconomowoc hotel of M. B. Nathusius, the saloon and boarding house of John Waters and the stables of both. Very little was saved of the contents of the hotel.

Will Raise More Wheat.

The grain men in La Crosse report an unusual demand for seed wheat coming from farmers. As all have what they would ordinarily need, this is taken to indicate that the acreages will be immensely increased, partly on account of the war outlook and also because of the high price which prevails.

Burned to Ashes.

The residence at McDill of G. E. McDill, cashier of the Citizens' national bank of Stevens Point, was destroyed by fire, probably of incendiary origin. The family escaped with only a few articles of clothing. The house and contents were burned to ashes. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

The News Condensed.

The formal opening of the Oshkosh fish hatchery took place.

Charles E. Hoyt dropped dead at Racine while working in a factory as engineer. He was 60 years of age and was one of the first engineers on the old Racine & Mississippi railway.

Fred Orth, of North Prairie, was injured fatally by the premature explosion of a blast.

Joseph Pilly, aged 70, who was hurt in a runaway at Baraboo, died from his injuries.

Frederick Milke hanged himself in Ripon. He was 79 years of age.

John Dunphy, mayor-elect of Elkhorn, declines to qualify, and this will necessitate a special election.

John Eldin, a farmer, committed suicide in Grantsburg by taking paris green. He was old and had been sick. He was a widower.

Lefevre & Schumaker's building in Green Bay was destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000.

Antonio Dontie died of a gunshot wound received in a fight in Milwaukee at the hands of Napoleon Perugi.

Roy Smith fell through an elevator shaft 20 feet in Menasha and was dead when picked up.

About 50,000 brook trout have been planted in the White river a few miles west of Westoma.

Mirror lake at Baraboo will be stocked with 500,000 black bass from the state hatchery.

The old settlers of Hollandtown, Brown county, have organized a semi-centennial celebration for June 6.

It is now definitely known that the Northern Grain company will build another elevator in Manitowoc with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

Julius C. Gilbertson, of Eau Claire, who has been elected judge of the municipal court, is only 23 years old.

John Allen, who lives on a farm south of Warrens, is said to be 106 years old. Some of his children are over 70 years of age. He is in good health.

Thomas Hoyt, of Stevens Point, reported to the Central station police in Chicago that he had been robbed of his pocketbook, containing $58, shortly after reaching Chicago.

Carl Rabe, a well-to-do farmer near Sheboygan, was terribly gored by a bull.

Weyauwega is represented in the navy by Albert Aukham, 19 years old, who enlisted in Texas for three years on the Franklin.

Dr. Oliver P. Wolcott, the venerable physician and one of Milwaukee's oldest settlers, celebrated in Milwaukee the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth.

Phillip H. Labundy, aged 42, a dealer in pumps, windmills and plumbers' materials, committed suicide in Elkhorn by shooting. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

THE QUEEN'S APPEAL.

Synopsis of Her Address to the Spanish Cortes—She Virtually Declares for War.

Madrid, April 21.—At the opening of the Spanish cortes yesterday the queen regent read the speech from the throne, with the little king on the right. She said in part:

She referred to the troubles mentioned at the last session of the cortes, saying they had increased, "owing to the attitude on the part of the people of the United States in fomenting rebellion," adding that hitherto Spain had submitted "to these threats and injuries, as not being an expression of the American nation. But becoming national, they would oblige me to break relations with the United States."

Continuing the queen regent said "that in the supreme crisis the pope spoke words of peace, which were hearkened to by my government, in the firm consciousness of right and in strict performance of international duties."

Her majesty added:

"Spain's gratitude is due to the pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy."

Continuing her majesty said:

"Possibly, however, the peace efforts may fail to control the evil passions excited against Spain. Lest this moment arrive, I have summoned the cortes to defend our rights, whatever sacrifice they may entail. Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne, and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

The queen regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine islands and, continuing, said:

"Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our glorious army, navy and the united nation before foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome, without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

EFFECT ON TRADE.

Bankers' Apprehensions Due to the War Have a Tendency to Contract Business.

New York, April 22.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: "The war is no longer to be avoided and business is somewhat contracted by bankers' apprehensions. There is no excuse except want of nerve for decline in railway stocks when earnings have been 11.3 per cent. larger than last year for the first half of April and 4.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, with railway tonnage east-bound from Chicago about 19 per cent. larger than in 1892. Neither are clearing house transactions gloomy. The week's payments were 22.6 per cent. larger than last year and 6.2 per cent. larger than in 1892. In no aspect can the wheat market be considered without finding just occasion for a material advance in prices, which has been 7.25 cents for the week.

"No decrease in prices of iron appears, and the production continues practically unchanged at the highest point ever known, although in eastern markets the output is considered somewhat in excess of supply.

"Failures for the week have been 201 in the United States, against 218 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 21 last year."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Record of Games Won and Lost by the National and Western Leagues for the Week Ended April 23.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	5	1	.833
Chicago	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Boston	2	3	.400
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Louisville	1	6	.250
St. Louis	1	6	.250

Western league:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Indianapolis	3	0	1.000
Columbus	3	0	1.000
Kansas City	3	0	1.000
St. Paul	3	1	.750
Omaha	1	2	.333
Minneapolis	0	3	.000
Detroit	0	3	.000
Milwaukee	0	3	.000

Tornado Proves Fatal.

Atlanta, Tex., April 23.—There was a destructive tornado about four miles southwest of this place Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were killed outright. A man named McDuffie died from his injuries and several people were seriously injured.

Gave the Decisive Vote.

Yankton, S. D., April 20.—Gen. Hugh J. Campbell died here yesterday. He was a member of the Louisiana returning board whose vote decided the presidential election in 1876 in favor of R. B. Hayes as against Tilden.

THE MARKETS.

New York, April 25.		
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 20	@ $4 85
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 25
Hogs	4 60	@ 4 85
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 40	@ 4 60
Minnesota Bakers	4 25	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 12½	@ 1 12½
May	1 06½	@ 1 11½
CORN—No. 2	36½	@ 36¾
May	37	@ 37½
OATS—No. 2	32½	@ 32¾
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@ 18
Factory	12	@ 13½
CHEESE—Part Skims	4	@ 6
EGGS	10	@ 11½
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$4 20	@ $5 30
Texas Steers	3 25	@ 4 65
Stockers	3 20	@ 4 15
Feeders	4 25	@ 4 90
Bulls	2 60	@ 4 30
HOGS—Light	3 80	@ 4 02½
Fair to Choice Heavy	3 85	@ 4 02½
SHEEP	4 75	@ 6 50
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@ 17
Dairy	12	@ 16
EGGS	9½	@ 10
POTATOES (per bu)	25	@ 35
PORK—Mess, July	10 80	@ 11 00
LARD—July	5 50	@ 5 55
RIBS—July	5 42½	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Patents	4 80	@ 5 00
Straights	4 40	@ 4 60
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 12	@ 1 14
Corn, May	31½	@ 32
Oats, May	27	@ 27¼
Rye, No. 2	37½	@ 37¾
Barley, Good to Fancy	41	@ 45
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$1 08	@ $1 09¼
Oats	26½	@ 27
Rye, No. 1	37½	@ 37¾
Barley, No. 2	38	@ 40
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$1 04	@ $1 05¼
Corn, No. 2	35	@ 35¼
Oats, No. 2 White	29½	@ 29¾
Rye, No. 2	37	@ 37½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 25	@ $5 50
Texas Steers	2 75	@ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 20
HOGS—Packers'	3 50	@ 3 95
Butchers'	3 50	@ 4 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 4 60
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 90	@ $4 50
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 4 25
Western Steers	3 80	@ 4 60
HOGS	3 80	@ 3 90
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 80

FUNNY FOLKS

Inkind.

Elderly Admirer—It is foolish to be proud of it, perhaps, Miss Amanda, but I was born in Boston, within a few blocks of the house where Benjamin Franklin was born.

Miss Quickstep—How very interesting! You were boys together, I dare say?—Chicago Tribune.

A Comparison.

Man is like unto a kerosene lamp—
He isn't especially bright,
He's often turned down, he generally smokes,
And he frequently goes out at night.
—N. Y. Evening Journal.

A PROFESSIONAL ROAMER.

—Chicago Record.

Just What They Like.

She said her affection for him was intense,
And likewise he swore he loved her;
And since they are spoons, their engagement, of course,
Is certain to make quite a stir.
—Puck.

Won't Need It.

She—There are people who use religion as a cloak.

He—I know it.

"What will they do in the next world, do you think?"

"Oh, they won't need any cloak to keep them warm there."—Yonkers Statesman.

Sensitive.

Chollie—Faw the bloomin' life of me, I cawn't understand why Miss Cumlately got so indignant when I asked her to sing that song about—er—mawble halls, you know.

Yabsley—You dim and doleful idiot, her father used to drive a wagon for a stone yard.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Couldn't Stop Him.

"My doctor knows better than to forbid me to drink coffee."

"Why do you think so?"

"He knows if I didn't drink coffee I wouldn't be strong enough to earn money to pay his bills."—Chicago Record.

He Was Out.

She looked at him reproachfully.

"You were out last night," she said.

"Out about $50," he admitted before he realized that his words had a tendency to cast a doubt on his assertion that he had been sitting up with a sick friend.—Chicago Post.

A Political Difficulty.

When lovely woman holds full away
The worst of all her rares
May be to make fair listeners pay
Close heed to what she has to say
Instead of what she wears.
—Washington Star.

IT MADE A DIFFERENCE.

The Old Lady—Oh, Maude, see that drunken brute! Such men ought not to be allowed at large.

Maude — But that's Cousin Tom, aunty!

"Cousin Tom? Then those horrid saloon keepers have been drugging that poor boy again!"—N. Y. Evening Journal.

Happiness.

A weather-worn mulberry
'Neath which the children sit,
And a mocking bird a-singing
In the very top of it.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

She Painted.

Jack Redding—There's that Miss Carmine. They say her face is her fortune.

Miss Cuttynge—Then she ought to be arrested for counterfeiting.—Puck.

Nothing Else There.

He—Such a thing never entered my head.

She—Probably it couldn't stand solitude.—N. Y. World.

Guaranteed.

Cholly—I'm afwaid that glass of wine has gone to my head.

Molly—It must be awfully lonesome.—Alnslee's Magazine.

A Mad Rush.

Mexican—Big earthquake to-day.

American Tourist—Was there one? I didn't notice it.

Mexican—Not you see zee people rush out from churches?

Tourist—Oh, yes, I saw that; but I thought maybe the contribution box was going 'round.—N. Y. Weekly.

Shouldn't Grumble.

Crawford—It doesn't seem to matter what the doctor prescribes for my wife, the grasping druggist charges 75 cents for the prescription.

Crabshaw—That's nothing. My wife's doctor prescribed a bicycle for her and it cost me $100.—N. Y. Truth.

What Would Be the Use.

He—To sit here forever and hold your little hand in mine would be heaven enough for me.

She—Yes; but if you held my hand all the time nobody would ever have a chance to see my engagement ring.—Chicago Daily News.

Same Thing.

Mr. Boresley (amateur hypnotist)—Now, Miss Spicer, I want you for a moment to concentrate your mind upon absolutely nothing.

Miss Spicer—Would it make much difference if I concentrated it upon you, Mr. Boresley?—Tit-Bits.

The Difference.

Winterbloom—Don't you think $200 is rather high for a tailor-made gown? Von Blumer tells me his wife paid only $150 for hers.

Mrs. Winterbloom—True, my dear, but she got hers before I got mine.—N. Y. Truth.

Truly Wonderful.

Mrs. Willies—What most surprised you when you arrived in Paris?

Mrs. Jaunter—Why, the fact that little children of three or four years could talk French. It was perfectly amazing.—Tit-Bits.

He Named the Species.

He referred to her as a bird
When his live was 18 carat,
But later, so I've heard,
He referred to her as a parrot!
—Up-to-Date.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Shorty—How far is it to the post office?

"About 20 minutes' walk."

"For you or for me?"—Golden Days.

Deliberation.

I s'pose it's right fob folks tu fight
Ter save dabse'fs f'um shame,
But ef you does, don't nevvuh shoot
Until you's done took aim.
—Washington Star.

A Good School.

Mrs. Dearborn—How did your parrot learn to swear so?

Mrs. Walsh—Oh, my husband has an alarm clock in his room.—Yonkers Statesman.

Glad of the Chance.

"Who gives this bride away?" asked the minister.

"I do, willingly," replied her father, innocently, with an approving smile at the groom.—North American.

Effectually Disguised.

"Aren't you mistaken? I didn't see Mrs. Pswift at the masquerade."

"Yes, you did, but you failed to recognize her. She went without her face powder."—Chicago Tribune.

Exceedingly Ungenerous.

Gidds—Age has begun to tell on Miss Goldthorpe.

Gadds—That is exceedingly ungenerous of age, for she never told on it.—Up to Date.

A Juvenile Diplomat.

Willie (who has eaten his piece of cake as fast as possible)—I say, Ethel, let's play menagerie. I'll be the monkey, and you feed me with your cake.—Tit-Bits.

Married.

She—Do you really love me, George?

He (snappishly)—Didn't I tell you week before last that I did?—Somerville Journal.

The Pity of It.

Things go by contraries in life:
The virtuous seldom get their rights;
He that is prized most by his wife
Is not afraid to stay out nights.
—Chicago Daily News.

In Boston.

Police Officer—You seem to be lost, my little man. Am I not right?

Willie (aged seven)—The perspicacity of the modern officer of the law is most wonderful.—N. Y. Truth.

Softening the Blow.

Madeline (indignantly)—He said I was an old flame of his? The idea!

Julia (soothingly)—Oh! I don't think he meant that you were old at that time.—Puck.

Proper Classification.

"Borrowing is a disease," said Bigbee in self-justification.

"And lending is insanity," replied Small, significantly.—Philadelphia North American.

The Truth is Strong.

If a store is right, and no exaggeration is necessary in order to obtain business. Whenever you read an ad filled with big promises and unreasonable assertions, you may rest assured that the merchant who publishes it has a weak case. Our ads may not read as boastful as some, but you can depend on every fact stated and feel that every promise made will be fulfilled.

Shoes.

If you want shoes that will last—shoes that will give satisfaction in every respect—buy them here. We do not handle "trash," but standard goods.

Hosiery.

Ladies' good black hose, 5, 8, 10 and 15c per pair. Better grades, 20, 25 and 25c. Heavy Ribbed boys' hose, the kind that will wear and not fade, 15c per pair. Men's Bicycle Stockings, 25c.

Shirt Waists.

Ladies, come and see the finest assortment at the LOWEST PRICES ever shown in the city

Muslin and Knit Underwear.

After seeing the goods and learning our prices on same you will buy it here.

Hats.

We have all the new things in Hats for Men and Boys. The price—well, you know that is always right.

Dutches Trousers.

They are the ones that never rip and always prove good wearers. Try a pair of them. We have them at from $1.25 to $3.00 a pair.

Shirts.

Men's white shirts fancy bosom.....40c.
Unlaundered shirts, linen bosom.....35c.
Good working shirts.....27c.
Linen cuffs.....15c.
" collars.....10c.

House Furnishings.

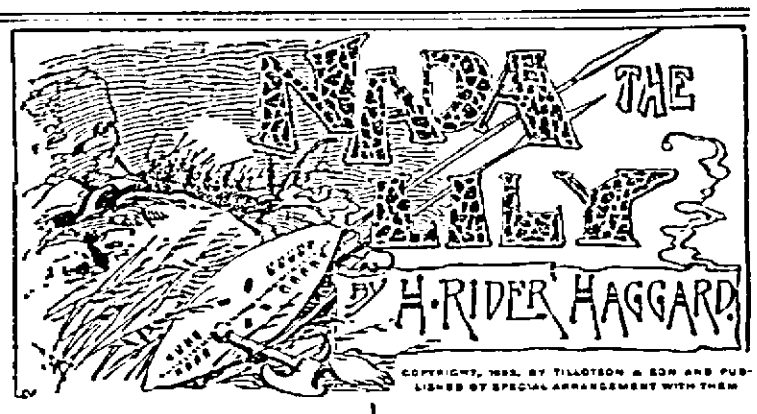
Do not forget this department when in the store. There is decided bargains for you there.

CARPETS!

We've Twenty-five Different Patterns
At from 30 to 90 cents per yard.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE,

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.



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Now the voice came nearer and now in the shadow there was a faint glow of light, like the glow that gathers on the six days' dead. Slowly it drew nearer, through the shadow, and as it came I saw that the shape of the light was the shape of a woman. Now I could see it well, and I knew the face of glory. My father, it was the face of the Inkosazana-y-Zulu, the Queen of Heaven! She came toward us very slowly, gliding down the gulf that was full of dead, and the path she trod was paved with the dead, and as she came it seemed to me that shadows rose from the dead, following her, the queen of the dead—thousands upon thousands of them.

Now she drew near to us, and Chaka sank upon the earth, huddled up in fear, hiding his face in his hands; but I was not afraid, my father—only the wicked need fear to look on the Queen of Heaven. Nay, I was not afraid; I stood upright and gazed upon her glory face to face. In her hand she held a little spear shafted with the royal wood. It was the shadow of the spear that Chaka held in his hand—the same with which he had slain his mother and wherewith he should himself be slain. Now she ceased her singing and stood before the crouching king and before me, who was behind the king, so that the light of her glory shown upon us. She lifted her little spear and with it touched Chaka, son of Senzangacona, on the brow, giving him to doom. Then she spoke; but though Chaka felt the touch he did not hear the words that were for my ears alone.

"Mopo, son of Makedama," said the low voice, "stay thy hand; the cup of Chaka is not full. When for the third time thou seest me riding down the storm then smite, Mopo, my child."

Thus she spoke, and a cloud swept across the face of the moon. When it passed she was gone, and once more I was alone with Chaka, with the night and the dead.

Chaka looked up, and his face was gray with the sweat of fear.

"Who was this, Mopo?" he said in a hollow voice.

"This was the Inkosazana of the Heavens, she who watches ever over the people of our race, O king, and who from time to time is seen of men ere great things shall befall."

"I have heard speak of this queen," said Chaka. "Wherefore came she now, what was the song she sang and why did she touch me with a spear?"

"She came, O king, because the [illegible] hand of Baleka summoned her, as thou sawest. The song she sang was of things too high for me, and why she touched thee on the forehead with the spear I do not know, O king. Perchance it was to crown thee chief of a yet greater realm."

"Yea; perchance to crown me chief of a realm of death."

"That thou art already, Black One," I answered, glancing at the silent multitude before us and the cold shape of Baleka.

Again Chaka shuddered. "Come, let us be going, Mopo," he said. "Now I have learned what it is to be afraid."

"Early or late, Fear is a guest that all must feast, even kings, O Earth Shaker," I answered, and we turned and went homeward in silence.

Now after this night Chaka gave it out that his kraal of Gibamazegu was bewitched, and bewitched was the land of the Zulus, because he might sleep no more in peace, but woke ever crying out with fear and muttering the name of Baleka. Therefore in the end he moved his kraal far away, and built the great town of Duguza here in Natal.

Look now, my father! There on the plain far away is a place of the white men—it is called Stanger. There, where is the white man's town, stood the great kraal Duguza. I cannot see, for my eyes are dark; but you can see. Where the gate of the kraal was built there is a house. It is the place where the white man gives out justice. That is the place of the gate of the kraal through which justice never walked. Behind is another house, where the white men who have sinned against him pray to the King of Heaven for forgiveness. There on that spot have I seen many a one who had done no wrong pray to a king of men for mercy, but I have never seen but one who found it. Oh! The words of Chaka have come true. I will tell them to you presently, my father. The white man holds the land; he goes to and fro about his business of peace where impis ran forth to kill; his children laugh and gather flowers where men died in blood by hundreds; they bathe in the waters of the Imbozamo, where once the crocodiles were fed daily with human flesh; his young men woo the maidens where other maids have kissed the assegai. It is changed, nothing is the same, and of Chaka are left only a grave yonder and a name of fear.

Now after Chaka had come to the Duguza kraal, for awhile he sat quiet; then the old thirst for blood came on him and he sent his impis against the people of the Pondos, and they destroyed that people and brought back their cattle. But the warriors might not rest. Again they were doctored for war and sent out by tens of thousands to conquer Sotyangana, chief of the people who live north of the Limpopo. They went singing after the king had looked upon them and bidden them return victorious or not at all. Their number was so great that from the hour of dawn till the sun was high in the heavens they passed the gate of the kraal like countless herds of cattle—they the unconquered. Little did they know that victory smiled on them no more; that they must die by thousands of hunger and of fever in the marshes of the Limpopo, and that those of them who returned should come with their shields in their bellies, having devoured their shields because of their ravenous hunger! But what of them? They were nothing. Dust was the name of one of the great regiments that went out against Sotyangana, and dust they were—dust to be driven to death by the breath of Chaka, Lion of the Zulu.

Now few men remained in the kraal Duguza, for nearly all had gone with the impi, and only women and aged people were left. Dingaan and Umhlangana, brothers of the king, were there, for Chaka would not suffer them to depart, fearing lest they should plot against him, and he looked on them always with an angry eye, so that they trembled for their lives, though they dared not show their fear lest fate should follow fear. But I guessed it, and like a snake I wound myself into their secrets, and we talked together darkly and in hints. But of that presently, my father, for I must tell of the coming of Masilo; he who would have wed Zinita and whom Umslopogaas the Slaughterer had driven out from the kraals of the People of the Ax.

It was on the day after the impi had left that Masilo came to the kraal Duguza, craving leave to speak to the king. Chaka sat before his hut and with him were Dingaan and Umhlangana, his royal brothers. I was there also, and certain of the Indunas, counselors of the king. Chaka was weary that morning, for he had slept ill, as now he always did. Therefore, when one told him that a certain wanderer named Masilo would speak with him, he did not command that the man should be killed, but bade them bring him before him. Presently there was a sound of praising, and I saw a fat man much worn with travel, who crawled through the dust toward us, giving the sibonga, naming the king by his royal names. Chaka bade him cease from praising and tell his business.

Then the man sat up and told all that tale which you have heard, my father, of how a young man, great and strong, came to the place of the People of the Ax and conquered Jikiza, the holder of the ax, and became chief of that people, and of how he had taken the cattle of Masilo and driven him away. Now Chaka knew nothing of this People of the Ax, for the land was great in those days, my father, and there were many little tribes in it, living far away, of whom the king had not even heard. So he questioned Masilo about them and Masilo answered, saying that the number of their fighting men was perhaps the half of a full regiment; that their cattle were many; that they paid no tribute and that the name of the young man was Bulalio the Slaughterer.

Then the king grew wroth. "Arise, Masilo," he said, "and run to this people and speak in the ear of the people and of him who is named the Slaughterer, saying, 'There is another Slaughterer, who sits in a kraal that is named Duguza, and this is his word to you, O People of the Ax, and to thee, thou who holdest the ax. Rise up with all the people and with all the cattle of your people and come before him who sits in the kraal Duguza and lay in his hands the great ax Groanmaker. Rise up swiftly and do this bidding, lest ye sit down shortly, and for the last time of all.'" [The Zulus are buried sitting.]

Masilo heard and said it should be so.

"Begone," said the king, "and stand before me on the thirtieth day from now with the answer of this boy with an ax. If thou standest not before me then some shall come to seek thee and the boy with an ax also."

So Masilo turned and fled swiftly to do the bidding of the king.

Now on this day also there came to me news that my wife Macropha and my daughter Nada were dead among their people in Swaziland. It was said that the men of the chief of the Halakazi tribe had fallen on their kraal and put all in it to the assegai, and among them Macropha and Nada.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MOPO BARGAINS WITH THE PRINCES.

Eight and twenty days went by, my father, and on the nine and twentieth it befell that Chaka, having dreamed a dream in his troubled sleep, summoned before him certain women of the kraal, to the number of seventy and three. Some of these were his women, whom he named his "sisters," and some were maidens not yet given in marriage; but all were young and fair. Now, what this dream of Chaka's may have been I do not know, or have forgotten, for in those days he dreamed many dreams, and all his dreams led to one end, the death of men. He sat in front of his hut scowling, and I was with him. To the left of him were gathered the girls and women and their knees were weak with fear. One by one they were led before him, and stood before him with bowed heads. Then he would bid them be of good cheer and speak softly to them, and in the end would ask them this question, "Hast thou, my sister, a cat in thy hut?"

Now some would say that they had a cat, and some would say they had none and some would stand still and make no answer, being dumb with fear. But whatever they said the end was the same, for the king would sigh gently and say, "Fare thee well, my sister; it is unfortunate for thee that there is a cat in thy hut," or "that there is no cat in thy hut," or "that thou canst not tell me whether there be a cat in thy hut or no."

Then the women would be taken by the slayers, dragged without the kraal, and their end was swift. So it went on for the most part of that day, till sixty and two women and girls had been slaughtered. But at last a maiden was brought before the king, and to this one her snake had given a ready wit, for when Chaka asked whether or no there was a cat in her hut she answered, saying she did not know, "but that there was half a cat upon her," and she pointed to a cat's skin which was bound about her loins.

Then the king laughed and clapped his hands, saying that at length his dream was answered; and he killed no more that day nor ever again—save once only.

That evening my heart was heavy within me, and I wandered out from the kraal to the great cleft in the mountains yonder, and sat down upon a rock up in the cleft, so that I could see the wide lands rolling to the north and south, to my right and to my left. Now the day was drawing toward the night, and the air was very still, for the heat was great and a tempest was gathering, as I, who am a Heaven Herd, knew well. The sun sank redly, flooding the land with blood; it was as though all the blood that Chaka had shed flowed about the land which Chaka ruled. Then great shapes of cloud rose up and in their hearts the lightning quivered like a blood of fire.

Now of a sudden, my father, a bright star fell from the height of heaven and lit upon the crest of the storm, and as it lit the storm burst. Then an icy breath burst from the lips of the tempest and rushed across the earth. It caught the falling star and drove it on toward me, and as it came the star grew and took shape, and the shape that it took was that of a woman. I knew her now, my father, while she was yet far off I knew her—the Inkosazana who came as she had promised, riding down the storm. Now she was at the mouth of the pass; before her was stillness; behind her beat the wings of the storm; the thunder roared, the rain hissed like snakes; she rushed on past me, and as she passed she turned her awful eyes upon me, shriveling me up. She was there! she was gone! but she spoke no word, only shook her flaming spear. Yet it seemed to me that the storm spoke, that the rocks cried aloud, that the rain hissed out a word in my ear, and the word was:

"Smite, Mopo!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Dry Wood For Sale.

Sixteen inch wood for sale by the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. Inquire at office.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty-two and 94-100 dollars—$182.94, claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and taxes, upon a certain mortgage made and executed on the 7th day of May, 1892, by Louis Vetting and Louisa Vetting, his wife, mortgagors, to J. W. O'Connors, mortgagee, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of April, 1894, at nine o'clock a. m. in volume 5 of mortgages on page 333, the said mortgagee being now the owner and holder of said mortgage and the note secured thereby, and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount secured by said mortgage and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative, by reason of the aforesaid default in payment:

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of said power of sale and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the land and premises therein described as follows: Lot number four (4) in Block number thirteen (13) of the first Addition to the Village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Oneida county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the 4th day of June, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of paying the amount due on said mortgage, as aforesaid, together with the solicitors fees therein provided, and costs of sale.

Dated April 19th, 1898.

J. W. O'Connors, Mortgagee.
Miller & McCormick,
7t a21-j9 Attorneys for Mortgagee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau,
April 16, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on May 21, 1898, viz: Nils Lundborg, who made H. E. No. 6751 for the NW fr¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 36, N. of R. 9 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Anderson, John L. Wolf, Andrew Larson and Anton Carson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Ebner T. Wheelock,
61-a21-m26 Register.

E. ROGERS & CO.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding Tongs and Cant-hooks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial.

Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

THE BANK BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building, Rhinelander.

Hot and Cold water, Vapor and Shower Baths in connection. Only up-to-date shop in the city.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

These Kites Given Away by H. LEWIS, Dealer in

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing, Boots and Shoes

Brown Street, - - RHINELANDER, WIS.

NOTICE OF TAX SALE.
[CONTINUED]

	Lot	Block
	1	4
	2	4
	5	5
	6	5
	6	6
E ½ 7 and	8	6
	9	6
N 13 ft of	2	1
and lot	1	7
7 and 8		8

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S 1ST ADDITION TO RHINELANDER

	Lot	Block
	1	1
	2	1
	3	1
	5	1
	6	1
	7	1
	8	1
	9	1
	10	1
	11	1
	12	1
	13	1
	14	1
	15	1
	16	1
	1	2
	2	2
	5	2
	6	2
	7	2
	8	2
	11	2
	12	2
	1	3
	2	3
	3	3
	4	3
	5	3
	6	3
	2	6
	3	6
	4	6
	5	6
	11	6
	12	6
	1	7
	2	7
	5	7
	6	7
	11	7
	1	8
	2	8
	3	8
	4	8
	5	8
	6	8
	7	8
	8	8
	9	8
	12	8
	13	8

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S 2ND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	1
	2	1
	3	1
	4	1
	5	1
	6	1
	8	1
	12	1
	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	2
	5	2
	6	2
	7	2
	8	2
	9	2
	10	2
	11	2
	12	2
	1	3
	2	3
	3	3
	4	3
	5	3
	6	3

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S 3RD ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	2	1
	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	2
	5	2
	6	2
	11	2
	2	3
	4	3
	5	3
	6	3
	4	4

SECOND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
N ½ of		1
E 52 ft of		12
	1	5
	3	5
	7	5
The 24 60 feet from S line of.....	1	6
The 5th 60 feet from S line of.....	1	6
The E 80 ft of.....	1	6
The W 60 ft of.....	2	6
	5	6

Commencing 100 feet east of the N W corner of block 7, thence E on N boundary line, 50 feet, thence S 90 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence N 90 ft to place of beginning.

	Lot	Block
	2	11
	4	11
	7	11
	3	12
	10	12
	1	15
4, 5 and 6		16
	7	16
	5	17
	6	17
	10	17
	11	17
	12	17
	1	19
	4	19
	2	20
	4	20
	6	22
	4	24
	8	25
	11	29
	12	29
	5	31
	2	32
	5	33
	13	33

S. H. ALBAN'S 2ND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	3	1
	9	1
	10	1
	1	2
All of....	8	2
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	10	2
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	1	4
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	2	4
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	4	4
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	6	4
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
	7	4
	8	4
	2	5
	10	6
	5	8
	6	8
	1	10
	3	10
	4	10
	6	10
	8	10
S 40 ft of 12 and N 40 ft of 11		10
	11	11

J. M. KEENAN'S 1ST ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	1
	2	1
	4	1
	8	1
	9	1
	3	6
E 100 ft of Lots 4, 5 and 6	1	6
	1	7
	2	7
	5	7
	6	7
	3	8

D. B. STEVENS' 1ST REPLAT OF MILL LOT D. CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	8	4
	9	4
	12	4
	13	4
	19	4
	21	4
	25	4
	9	5
Commencing at a point on the S boundary line of Lot 27, Block 4, 40 ft West of SE corner of said lot, thence North 80 ft, thence E 40 ft to E boundary line of said lot, thence N 80 ft to NE corner of said lot, thence W on N boundary line of said lot, 120 ft to NW corner of said lot, thence S on West boundary line of said lot, 160 ft to SW corner of said lot 27, thence E on S boundary line of said lot, 80 feet to place of beginning.		

SOUTH PARK ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	2
	3	2
	4	2
	5	2
	1	5
	4	5
	2	6
	3	6
	10	9
	5	11
	11	12

J. M. KEENAN'S 2ND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	1
	2	1
	4	1
	5	1
6, 7, 8 and	9	1
	10	1
	11	1
	12	1
	14	1
	4	2
	5	2
	10	2
	2	3
	3	3
	4	3
	7	3
	8	3
	9	3
	11	3
	12	3

TOWNSITE OF PELICON IN CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	4	2
	1	3
	2	3
	4	3
	12	3
	14	3
	15	3
	1	4
	2	4
	3	4
10 and 11		
	11	5 4
	2	5
	9	5
11 and 12		
	12	15
	17	5
	18	5
	25	5
	12	6
	14	6
	15	6
	16	6
	19	6
	20	6
	21	6
	1	12
	2	12
	3	12
	4	12
	5	12
	6	12
	7	12
	12	12
	13	12
	14	12
	1	13
	2	13
	3	13
	6	13
	7	13
	8	13
	2	6
	3	6

GOVERNMENT LOTS IN CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
NE NE..	5	36 9
All NW NW unplatted ..	5	36 9
SE NW..	5	36 9
All NE SW unplatted ..	5	36 9
Lot 11....	6	36 9
Lot 7.....	6	36 9
All the NW SW unplatted ..	32	37 9
SW SW..	32	37 9
NE NE..	1	36 8
Lot 9....	36	37 8
All SE SE. unplatted ..	6	36 9

REPLAT OF MILL LOTS C AND D. CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	10	1
	11	2
	12	5

For tax of 1895.

W½ of Lot	7	1

For tax of 1896.

ORIGINAL PLAT CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	8	27

For tax of 1896.

	2	15

For tax of 1896.

	3	15

For tax of 1896.

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S THIRD ADDITION CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	2
	3	2

The Pioneer Press

Prints the News

12 to 24 Hours Ahead of any Northwestern Newspaper.